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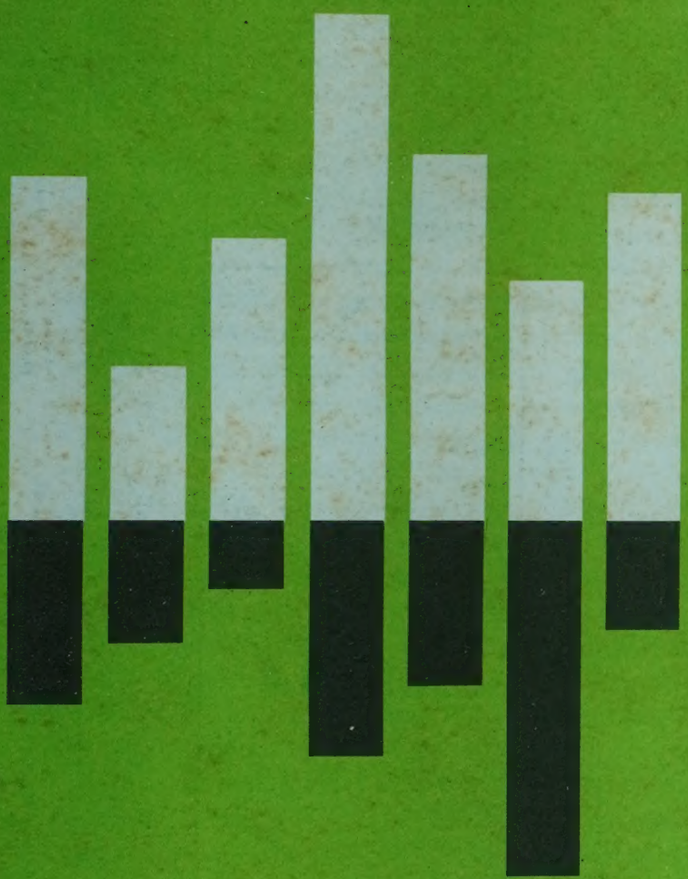

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POPULATION, FOOD SUPPLY AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT *

The relations between population and agricultural development are complex. Even the relation between population growth and food supply, on which attention is usually concentrated, has several distinct aspects. It is necessary to distinguish the longer from the shorter run, the potential from the actual achievement, and the global situation from that of individual countries and population groups.

In the long run the potential exists for the adequate nutrition of a population far larger than the present one. In the shorter run, however, there have been and are likely to continue to be considerable difficulties in adequately feeding a rapidly growing population. Although at the world level food production has kept ahead of population growth, in a number of individual developing countries it has fallen behind. In many more of these countries production has risen less than domestic demand, and food imports have had to be greatly increased in order to keep up with this demand.

In addition to providing for future population growth, there is a substantial backlog to make up as well. Again, although at the global level present food supplies would be sufficient for the satisfactory nutrition of the entire population, they are very unevenly distributed between regions and countries, between socio-economic groups, and even within families. Thus, a large part of the present population, especially young children in developing countries, is inadequately fed in terms of nutritional requirements.

There is growing recognition that nutritional problems cannot be solved by increased production alone, and that they are principally a reflection of poverty. The lack of sufficient opportunities for productive employment for the rapidly growing labour force in the developing countries is in turn one of the main causes of poverty. However fast nonagricultural employment can be expanded, the agricultural labour force of these countries is bound to go on increasing in absolute numbers for many years to come. This is particularly serious in view of the prevailing levels of underemployment in agriculture.

Rapid population growth therefore poses complex problems for the agricultural sectors of the developing countries. On the one hand, food production must be increased much faster than in the past. On the other hand, the production increase must be obtained in such a way as to generate as much employment as possible. At the same time as devising agricultural and rural development policies that will better meet these dual and not always wholly compatible aims, it is increasingly necessary to consider the effects of these policies themselves (and particularly those concerned with rural institutions and structures) on attitudes to family size.

Although this paper is concerned with world food supplies and world agricultural development, the emphasis is primarily on the problems of the developing countries. This is because there is no viable alternative to these countries becoming much more self-reliant in producing their own food supplies. Although the increase in world food demand, at least in the medium term, could perhaps more easily be met by increased production in the developed countries, this would involve insurmountable payments problems for the developing countries. Moreover, it is essential for these countries to increase their own food production as fast as possible, in order to provide employment for their rapidly increasing labour forces.

The issues summarized above are discussed more fully in the rest of this paper. Many of them which can be treated only briefly in a short background paper are analysed in more detail in an FAO study to be published in *The state of food and agriculture 1974*.

Past trends in food supplies in relation to population growth

Although the longer term annual average increase in world food production has been greater than the growth of population ever since the second world war, the margin was smaller in the 1960s than in

* Prepared by FAO as a background paper for the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, Romania, 19-30 August 1974, and issued as United Nations document No. E/CONF. 60/CBP/25, 4 June 1974.

the 1950s (Table 1). The increase in food production slowed down in the 1960s in every major region except Africa and North America. In part this reflects the large element of postwar recovery in the early 1950s. In the developed countries population growth declined, and the slower increase in production in the 1960s was partly due to deliberate government policies. In the developing countries, in contrast, it occurred in spite of accelerated population growth and government policies aimed generally at increasing production faster.

It is a tremendous achievement that for so long a period food production in the developing countries as a whole has kept ahead of a rate of population growth that is unprecedented in world history. In many individual countries, however, developments have been much less favourable. Table 2 indicates that the increase in food production in 1952-72 failed to keep up with population growth in 34 of the developing countries for which the relevant data are available, or almost 40 percent of the total.

Population growth is estimated to account for about 70 percent of the medium-term increase in the total demand for food in the developing countries. Even in many developed countries it is the major factor, since so little of the increase in income in these countries is spent on food. In the developing countries, if allowance is made for the effect of rising incomes as well as population growth, it appears that in 1952-72 food production increased less than domestic demand in as many as 54 of the 85 countries for which the relevant data are available in Table 2, or almost two thirds of the total.

It appears from the data in Table 2 that a failure to increase food production in line with population growth and domestic demand is associated with neither particularly high nor particularly low rates of population growth. Of 25 developing countries with a population growth of 3 percent or more a year, production lagged behind in ten, equalled or exceded population growth but failed to match domestic demand in seven, and equalled or exceeded demand in eight. It seems likely that the crucial factor has not been the rate of population growth itself but the response of governments and, with their help, of farmers to this rate. A wide range of government measures, particularly for the provision of infrastructure, services and incentives for farmers, is needed if the increase in demand occasioned by rapid population growth is to be reflected at the farm level in a sufficient expansion of food production. It is clear that many developing countries have not been able to meet this challenge.

The trends in food production discussed above include only crop and livestock production and do not cover fish production. The latter, however, contributes only 1 percent of world food supplies in terms of dietary energy, 5 percent of total protein, and 14 percent of animal protein, although of much greater importance in some specific countries. Thus, the rapid increase in fish production (about 6 percent a year in the 1950s and 1960s, although it has since tailed off) would make little difference to the general trend of food production except in a few countries.

The longer term increase in food production has been accompanied by substantial year-to-year fluctuations, caused mainly by the weather. As a result, in a number of individual years the increase in food production has been less than population growth even at the world level. Because of widespread bad weather, food production in the developing countries fell behind population growth in 1965 and 1966. This was followed in 1967-70 by an encouraging spurt in production, not only because of better weather but also because of the beginning of the rapid introduction of the high-yielding varieties of cereals and the associated "green revolution" technology, especially in the major food-deficit countries of the Far East. In 1971 and 1972, however, there was again widespread bad weather in the developing countries, and in the latter year it coincided with bad weather in many developed countries as well, especially in the U.S.S.R. Therefore, it is estimated

TABLE 1. – RATE OF GROWTH OF FOOD PRODUCTION [1] IN RELATION TO POPULATION, WORLD AND MAIN REGIONS, 1952-62 AND 1962-72

	1952-62			1962-72		
	Population	Food production		Population	Food production	
		Total	Per caput		Total	Per caput
	Percent per year [2]					
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES [3]	1.2	2.5	1.3	1.0	2.4	1.4
Western Europe	0.8	2.9	2.1	0.8	2.2	1.4
North America	1.8	1.9	0.1	1.2	2.4	1.2
Oceania	2.2	3.1	0.9	2.0	2.7	0.7
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	1.5	4.5	3.0	1.0	3.5	2.5
Total developed countries	1.3	3.1	1.8	1.0	2.7	1.7
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES [3]	2.4	3.1	0.7	2.5	2.7	0.2
Africa	2.2	2.2	—	2.5	2.7	0.2
Far East	2.3	3.1	0.8	2.5	2.7	0.2
Latin America	2.8	3.2	0.4	2.9	3.1	0.2
NEAR EAST	2.6	3.4	0.8	2.8	3.0	0.2
ASIAN CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	1.8	3.2	1.4	1.9	2.6	0.7
Total developing countries	2.4	3.1	0.7	2.5	2.7	0.2
World	2.0	3.1	1.1	1.9	2.7	0.8

[1] Crop and livestock component of food production only (i.e., excluding fish production). – [2] Exponential trend. – [3] Including countries in other regions not specified.

TABLE 2. — POPULATION AND FOOD SUPPLY IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

	Population		Food production [1]	Domestic demand for food [2,3]	Dietary energy supply [3,4]		Protein supply [3,4]
	Rate of growth [5]	Density	Rate of growth [5]		Per caput	Percent of requirements [6]	Per caput per day
	Percent per year	*Persons per hectare* [7]	*.... Percent per year ....*		*Kilocalories*	*.. Percent ..*	*.. Grams ..*
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES							
Albania	2.8	3.8	3.6	4.6	2 370	98	71
Australia	2.1	0.3	3.7	2.4	3 050	115	101
Austria	0.4	4.4	2.5	1.1	3 340	127	89
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.6	11.0	2.1	1.2	3 390	128	94
Bulgaria	0.8	1.9	4.3	2.8	3 300	132	97
Canada	2.2	0.5	2.2	2.5	3 190	120	98
Czechoslovakia	0.9	2.8	1.8	1.9	3 190	129	90
Denmark	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	3 230	120	91
Finland	0.8	1.7	2.4	1.1	3 020	111	91
France	1.0	2.6	3.0	2.0	3 210	127	104
German Democratic Republic	— 0.3	3.6	1.6	0.8	3 400	130	84
Germany, Federal Republic of	1.0	7.3	2.5	1.9	3 230	121	88
Greece	0.8	2.5	4.0	2.3	2 900	116	99
Hungary	0.5	1.8	3.0	1.9	3 180	121	98
Ireland	0.1	2.6	1.7	0.3	3 420	136	103
Israel	3.4	7.0	7.7	4.9	2 970	116	92
Italy	0.7	3.6	2.9	2.3	3 170	126	100
Japan	1.1	18.5	4.3	3.7	2 470	106	76
Malta	0.1	20.0	3.2	1.2	2 680	108	86
Netherlands	1.3	15.0	3.0	1.7	3 290	122	84
New Zealand	2.1	3.7	2.7	2.0	3 330	126	107
Norway	0.9	4.8	1.3	1.3	2 920	109	87
Poland	1.4	2.1	3.0	2.3	3 270	125	99
Portugal	0.6	2.2	1.7	2.3	2 890	118	85
Romania	1.1	1.9	3.2	2.7	3 120	118	92
South Africa	2.4	1.7	3.9	3.2	2 730	111	77
Spain	0.9	1.6	3.4	3.0	2 620	107	81
Sweden	0.7	3.9	0.9	1.0	2 800	104	84
Switzerland	1.5	15.6	1.7	1.9	3 250	121	91
United States	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.6	3 270	124	97
U.S.S.R.	1.5	1.7	3.9	3.0	3 280	128	101
United Kingdom	0.5	7.7	2.8	0.7	3 140	125	90
Yugoslavia	1.2	2.5	4.5	2.4	3 140	124	92
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES							
Afghanistan	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.2	1 950	80	56
Algeria	2.4	2.0	— 0.8	3.4	1 710	71	45
Angola	1.8	6.1	2.7	3.0	1 910	81	40
Argentina	1.7	0.9	1.8	2.0	3 150	119	99
Bangladesh	[8]3.5	8.2	[8]1.6	...	1 860	80	39
Barbados	0.6	9.2	— 0.1	...	...	...	...
Bolivia	2.3	1.6	5.0	2.7	1 840	77	46
Botswana	2.0	1.2	2.3	...	2 040	87	65
Brazil	3.0	3.1	4.4	4.0	2 600	109	64
Burma	2.2	1.7	2.4	3.3	2 230	103	49
Burundi	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2 330	100	61
Cameroon	1.8	0.8	3.3	2.5	2 230	96	59
Central African Republic	1.8	0.3	2.8	1.1	2 170	96	48
Chad	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.2	2 060	86	73
Chile	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.3	2 460	101	71
China	1.7	7.7	2.3	...	2 370	100	63
Colombia	3.3	4.0	3.1	3.9	2 250	97	51
Congo	1.9	1.5	2.2	3.7	2 160	97	40
Costa Rica	3.8	1.8	5.4	4.8	2 470	110	63
Cuba	2.2	2.4	1.1	2.0	2 500	108	63
Cyprus	1.1	1.5	5.4	2.3	2 460	99	78
Dahomey	2.3	1.8	1.5	0.1	2 250	98	55
Dominican Republic	3.3	4.1	2.2	3.6	2 060	91	50
Ecuador	3.3	1.6	5.4	4.0	2 040	89	49
Egypt	2.6	11.7	3.4	3.8	2 360	94	66
El Salvador	3.0	5.5	3.6	4.1	1 890	82	51
Ethiopia	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.0	2 150	92	69
Gabon	0.6	3.9	3.6	2.4	2 210	94	56
Gambia, The	1.8	2.9	4.4	...	2 370	100	63
Ghana	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.2	2 200	96	46
Guatemala	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.2	2 120	97	59
Guinea	2.0	2.6	2.0	3.4	2 040	88	44
Guyana	3.0	0.9	2.5	3.6	2 080	92	47
Haiti	2.3	13.2	1.0	2.2	1 720	76	39
Honduras	3.3	3.1	4.0	4.2	2 180	96	58
India	2.1	3.4	2.4	3.0	2 060	93	53
Indonesia	2.5	3.8	2.0	2.6	1 920	89	43
Iran	2.8	2.5	3.3	6.4	2 080	86	53
Iraq	3.3	1.3	2.8	5.2	2 250	93	62
Ivory Coast	2.2	0.6	4.9	2.6	2 490	108	60
Jamaica	1.9	8.3	1.9	3.3	2 300	103	56
Jordan	3.2	1.7	1.8	6.6	2 310	94	60
Kenya	3.0	6.5	2.6	4.7	2 350	101	71
Khmer Republic	2.8	2.4	3.5	4.3	2 410	109	62

For notes, see end of table.

TABLE — 2. POPULATION AND FOOD SUPPLY IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES (*concluded*)

	Population		Food production [1]	Domestic demand for food [2,3]	Dietary energy supply [3,4]		Protein supply [3,4]
	Rate of growth [5]	Density	Rate of growth [5]		Per caput	Percent of requirements [6]	Per caput per day
	Percent per year	*Persons per hectare* [7]	*.... Percent per year ....*		*Kilocalories*	*.. Percent ..*	*.. Grams ...*
Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	2.7	10.5	...	...	2 240	89	73
Korea, Republic of	2.7	14.0	4.8	4.7	2 420	103	65
Laos	2.4	3.1	3.7	3.7	2 080	94	46
Lebanon	2.8	8.4	5.0	3.1	2 380	96	70
Lesotho	1.6	2.7	0.5	...	...	...	...
Liberia	1.5	0.3	1.1	1.8	2 040	88	36
Libyan Arab Republic	3.6	0.7	5.3	...	2 540	108	61
Madagascar	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.1	2 350	104	53
Malawi	2.5	1.5	4.7	3.7	2 150	93	54
Malaysia (West)	3.0	1.8	5.2	4.3	2 400	107	52
Mali	2.1	0.4	1.6	4.3	2 170	92	69
Mauritania	2.0	4.5	2.4	3.0	2 060	89	75
Mauritius	2.6	8.0	1.3	3.0	2 370	104	50
Mexico	3.4	2.1	5.3	4.3	2 560	110	65
Mongolia	2.9	...	...	...	2 520	113	109
Morocco	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.3	2 400	99	64
Mozambique	1.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	2 190	94	41
Nepal	1.8	5.7	0.1	2.1	2 050	93	52
Nicaragua	3.0	2.3	4.9	3.9	2 380	106	70
Niger	2.8	0.3	4.1	2.2	2 180	93	72
Nigeria	2.4	3.1	2.0	3.1	2 290	97	60
Pakistan	3.0	4.6	3.0	4.2	2 280	99	59
Panama	3.2	2.6	4.3	4.8	2 520	109	61
Paraguay	3.1	2.5	2.6	3.4	2 800	121	74
Peru	2.9	4.8	2.9	3.9	2 310	98	62
Philippines	3.2	4.5	3.2	4.2	1 920	85	45
Rhodesia	3.4	2.9	3.9	4.1	2 550	107	73
Rwanda	2.6	4.8	1.8	1.9	2 160	93	62
Saudi Arabia	2.4	6.5	2.9	5.0	2 080	86	56
Senegal	2.2	0.7	3.3	1.2	2 300	97	64
Sierra Leone	2.0	0.7	2.4	3.9	2 240	97	49
Somalia	2.2	2.9	1.1	1.5	1 770	77	57
Sri Lanka	2.5	6.3	3.6	3.1	2 240	101	50
Sudan	2.9	2.2	4.3	3.9	2 130	91	63
Surinam	3.1	10.3	...	4.0	2 360	103	56
Syrian Arab Republic	3.0	1.0	1.8	4.6	2 530	102	70
Tanzania	2.4	0.8	3.1	3.0	1 700	73	43
Thailand	3.1	3.1	5.3	4.6	2 330	105	52
Togo	2.3	0.9	5.4	2.4	2 160	94	51
Trinidad and Tobago	2.5	7.6	1.9	4.8	2 360	97	64
Tunisia	2.9	1.1	0.8	4.3	2 060	86	54
Turkey	2.7	1.3	3.0	3.8	2 770	110	78
Uganda	2.4	1.7	1.8	3.2	2 230	96	55
Upper Volta	1.8	1.0	4.7	1.2	1 940	82	66
Uruguay	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.2	2 860	107	96
Venezuela	3.5	2.1	6.1	4.0	2 460	100	62
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of	2.7	...	...	...	2 070	100	47
Viet-Nam, Republic of	2.5	5.9	4.3	3.2	2 340	108	52
Yemen Arab Republic	2.4	4.8	— 0.2	3.9	1 970	81	62
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	2.4	5.1	1.6	— 1.0	2 020	84	56
Zaire	2.0	2.4	0.2	2.3	2 040	92	33
Zambia	2.9	0.9	4.3	4.8	2 040	88	64

[1] Food component of crop and livestock production only (i.e., excluding fish production). – [2] Calculated on basis of growth of population and per caput income, and estimates of income elasticity of farm value of demand in *FAO commodity projections 1970-1980*, Rome, 1971. – [3] Total food, including fish. – [4] 1970. – [5] Exponential trend 1952-72. – [6] Revised standards of average requirements (physiological requirements plus 10 percent for waste at household level). – [7] Arable land and land under permanent crops (i.e., excluding permanent meadows and pastures), around 1970. – [8] 1962-72.

that in 1972, probably for the first time in the entire period since the second world war, world food production declined slightly in absolute terms and not just in relation to population growth. Per caput food production in the developing countries fell by 3 percent to slightly below the 1961-65 average level.

The effects of the fall in world food production in 1972 are well known and still persist in 1974. They have led to the calling of a United Nations World Food Conference (in Rome) in November 1974. Stocks have been dangerously depleted, food prices have risen astronomically, and a number of developing countries have suffered severe food shortages. These difficulties in the food and agricultural sector itself have coincided, and are also linked, with disquieting developments in the wider economy, including inflation, monetary problems, the energy crisis, fears of worldwide recession, and a general atmosphere of uncertainty. In spite of generally favourable weather and large harvests in 1973, world food supplies in 1974 still depend precariously, because of the low level of stocks, on the outcome of the current year's harvests and thus to a great extent on the weather.

The longer term lag of food production behind the growth of domestic demand in so many developing countries has greatly increased their dependence on food imports, particularly of cereals, which are the staple element of the diet of most of them. Between 1949-51 and 1966-68 their gross imports of

cereals rose from 12.4 million to 34.4 million tons, and by 1972 they reached 36 million tons.[1] Their value rose from about US$1 000 million in 1955 to some $3 000 million in 1967. In 1971/72 the value was about the same as in 1967, but with the recent increase in prices it rose to about $4 000 million in 1972/73 and is tentatively estimated as between $9 000 million and $10 000 million in 1973/74. The difficulty of meeting such inflated food import bills has been greatly enhanced by the current much higher prices for petroleum, fertilizers and many other products which most of the developing countries have to import. Moreover, just when it is most needed, food aid has shrunk not only in value but even more in terms of quantity as a result of the higher prices.

Before the second world war the developing countries as a whole were net exporters of cereals, but they have subsequently become substantial net importers, as a result of the failure of so many of them to increase their own production in line with population growth and demand. Notwithstanding the rapid increase in the imports of the developing countries, however, the developed countries still account for about two thirds of the total gross imports of cereals. In the developing countries, per caput consumption of cereals in 1970 averaged about 190 kg, almost all of which was consumed directly. In such countries as Canada and the United States, total annual cereal consumption is around 1 ton per caput, of which only about 70 kg are consumed directly, most of the rest being used for livestock feeding. The developed countries as a whole, with about 30 percent of the world population, were responsible for 54 percent of the total consumption of cereals for all uses in 1970. The 370 million tons of grain used annually for livestock feed in these countries in 1969-71 are more than the total human consumption of cereals in China and India together.

[1] Excluding China, for which figures for the earliest period are not available.

Food consumption and nutritional requirements

It is now considered that nutritional problems mainly concern the total availability of dietary energy, rather than the protein content of the diet.[2] If the energy intake falls below requirements, the utilization of protein is impaired, since it has to be used as a source of energy.

At the world level the dietary energy supply is estimated, on the basis of FAO food balance sheets, as 5 percent above requirements in 1970 (Table 3). However, the developed regions had more than 20 percent above requirements, while the developing regions, in spite of some improvements during the 1960s, had a total deficit of about 3 percent of dietary energy requirements in 1970. Latin America had a surplus dietary energy supply of about 5 per-

[2] FAO/WHO. *Energy and protein requirements: Report of a Joint FAO/WHO* ad hoc *Expert Committee, Rome, 22 March-2 April 1971.* FAO Nutrition Meetings Report Series No. 52, WHO Technical Report Series No. 522, Rome, 1973.

TABLE 3. – AVERAGE DAILY FOOD SUPPLIES[1] PER CAPUT, WORLD AND MAIN REGIONS, 1961 AND 1969-71

	Population[2]		Dietary energy				Protein	
	1961	1970	1961	1970	1961	1970	1961	1970
	Million		*Kilocalories per caput*		*Percentage of requirements*		*Grams per caput*	
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES[2]	658	725	2 950	3 050	116	120	87.5	91.2
Western Europe	329	356	3 020	3 100	118	122	89.3	92.0
North America	202	227	3 110	3 260	118	123	92.3	97.3
Oceania	13	15	3 210	3 100	121	226	92.7	101.4
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R.	317	349	2 990	3 250	116	126	85.5	98.5
Total developed countries	975	1 074	2 960	3 110	116	122	87.0	93.6
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES[3]	1 376	1 751	2 130	2 180	93	95	55.1	55.4
Africa	220	273	2 120	2 160	92	92	55.7	56.3
Far East	802	1 020	2 050	2 080	92	94	51.3	51.1
Latin America	219	283	2 410	2 510	100	105	63.7	65.0
Near East	134	171	2 200	2 280	89	93	62.3	63.7
Asian centrally planned economies	686	810	2 010	2 360	96	100	54.7	63.0
Total developing countries	2 062	2 561	2 100	2 240	91	97	54.9	57.7
World	3 037	3 635	2 380	2 500	100	100	65.2	68.4

[1] Food available at the retail level after allowance for waste. – [2] The population data are based on the earlier United Nations estimates, since it has not yet been possible to revise the FAO food balance sheets on the basis of the latest estimates, which however differ only slightly. – [3] Including countries in other regions not specified.

cent in 1970, but in Africa, the Far East and the Near East there were deficits of 6 to 8 percent. Average protein intakes in the developing regions were only about 60 percent of those in the developed regions, and much of these smaller intakes was being diverted from its true use to meet energy deficits.

Full food balance sheet information is not available for the most recent years. All the evidence suggests, however, that with poor harvests so widespread and with the shortage and high price of cereals on world markets, per caput supplies as well as production of food declined in the developing regions in 1972.

Differences between countries are even greater than those between the regional averages shown in Table 3. Table 2 indicates that 62 developing countries still had overall dietary energy deficits in 1970. In 25 of these countries, 12 of them in the African region, the deficit was more than 10 percent. Similarly, the national averages shown in Table 2 mask big differences between socioeconomic groups within the countries.

Within the poorer families it is the young children (and also to some extent the pregnant and lactating women) who bear the main brunt of an insufficient food supply, since the working adults tend to take the largest share for themselves in order to maintain a minimum level of activity. Moreover, young children are often unable to digest sufficient of the predominant bulky starchy staple foods to be adequately nourished. Household surveys indicate that children's food intakes are not proportional to the total supplies available in the household, and that poor children receive only about half of the dietary energy and protein consumed by those in better-off families.

On the basis of clinical and anthropometric data, it may be approximately estimated that 10 million children under five years of age in the developing countries are suffering from severe malnutrition, 80 million from moderate malnutrition, and 120 million from less obvious, milder forms of malnutrition. Therefore, about half of all the children in the developing world may be inadequately nourished. In some Latin American countries more than half of all the deaths of children under five years of age are directly or indirectly attributable to nutritional deficiencies.[3] Thus, a main consequence of nutritional improvement would be a reduction in mortality in this age group and, other things being equal, an acceleration of population growth, at least in the short run, although experience has shown that such a reduction is a prerequisite for an eventual decline in fertility.

On the basis of the limited available information on the distribution of food supplies among households in the different socioeconomic groups, it is now estimated by FAO that at leat 400 million people, or 14 percent of the population (excluding the Asian centrally planned economies) have food intakes insufficient to meet the maintenance cost of energy.[4] This must be regarded as a lower limit, and the actual number of those suffering from protein-energy malnutrition could be very much higher. Even this lower limit indicates the awesome magnitude of the task of adequately feeding even the existing population.

Apart from the protein-energy malnutrition disscussed above, there are other specific nutritional deficiencies that affect large numbers of people. Although beriberi, pellagra and scurvy, for example, have become less important as public health problems, such serious conditions as vitamin A deficiency, nutritional anaemia and endemic goitre are still widely prevalent.

Ecological conditions, social habits, food taboos and infectious and parasitic diseases play an important part in causing nutritional deficiencies. However, it is clear from household survey data that these deficiencies are mainly a function of poverty. Most of the poor people in the developing countries are in the rural areas. The most vulnerable among the rural population are the families of landless agricultural labourers, who have to live off meagre and uncertain incomes earned mainly during the planting and harvesting seasons. Almost as vulnerable are the far more numerous subsistence farmers, whose holdings are so small that they find it difficult to feed their families adequately even in good harvest years. When the harvest is poor, and often in the season immediately prior to the harvest, their nutritional status becomes highly precarious. Such people are caught in a vicious circle of undernutrition and underemployment: undernutrition reduces their activity, particularly at peak periods such as the planting and harvesting seasons, thus reducing employment and income and tending to perpetuate undernutrition.

Nevertheless, the urban poor, and especially the recent migrants from rural areas, are probably those in the worst nutritional situation. Deprived of access to subsistence food production, many of them are without a regular or adequate income to purchase sufficient food. The very rapid urbanization occurring in the developing countries is thus accentuating the unsatisfactory nutritional situation.

There are cases, as in part of Ethiopia and in the Sahelian zone at present, where unfavourable climatic

[3] Ruth Rice Puffer and Carlos V. Serrano. *Patterns of mortality in childhood: Report of the Inter-American investigation of mortality in childhood.* World Health Organization, Pan-American Health Organization, Scientific Publication No. 262, Washington, D.C., 1973, p. 164-166.

[4] The maintenance cost of energy, set at 1.5 times the basal metabolic rate, is lower than the average requirement shown in Tables 2 and 3. The above calculation takes account of the standarp deviation of 0.15 in this rate.

conditions result in dramatic increases in malnutrition and outright famine. Large populations become impoverished, and the death rate among them reaches abnormally high levels. Although such situations rightly attract worldwide attention, they should not obscure the fact that most deaths from malnutrition result from a long-term deficiency of food that goes virtually unnoticed in conditions that pass for "normal".

Future demand for food

The latest in the series of FAO periodic projections of the future demand for food and other agricultural commodities [5] have been partially revised and extended to 1985 and 1990 for the forthcoming United Nations World Food Conference. As regards population growth, the revised projections are based on the United Nations provisional "medium" assumption made in 1974 on the basis of recent national censuses, which indicated that in 1970-90 world population would expand by 2 percent a year, that of the developed countries by 0.9 percent a year, and the developing countries by 2.4 percent. Gross domestic product (GDP) is projected on the basis of recent trends, indicating a growth of 5 percent a year in the developed countries and 5.9 percent in the developing countries. On a per caput basis, however, this relationship is reversed because of the faster growth of population in the developing countries, with GDP per caput growing at 4.1 percent a year in the developed and at 3.5 percent in the developing countries. Unchanged relative prices have had to be assumed, although some substitution effects, arising from shifts in consumer preferences, are introduced through the trend factor. Consumption functions have been fitted as in the earlier projections.

The projections are in no sense a forecast. They merely indicate that, on the assumptions made, the world demand for food would rise by 2.5 percent a year and by 65 percent in total between 1970 and 1990 (Table 4). The increase would range from 1.6 percent a year and 37 percent in total in the developed countries to 3.5 percent a year and the staggering figure of 99 percent in total in the developing countries. At the world level, relatively high rates of growth of demand for fish (3.4 percent a year) and meat (3.2 percent) indicate a progressive shift in demand toward more varied protein-rich foods, in preference to cereals (2.2 percent a year) and starchy roots (1.4 percent). In the developing market economies, with their faster population growth and greater demand responsiveness at lower levels of income, the demand for cereals would increase by

[5] FAO. *Agricultural Commodity Projections, 1970-1980*. Rome, 1971.

TABLE 4. – PROJECTIONS OF THE INCREASE IN DEMAND [1] FOR FOOD AND FOR CEREALS, 1970 TO 1985 AND 1990

	Average annual increase [2]		Total increase	
	1970-85	1970-90	1970-85	1970-90
	Percent			
TOTAL FOOD	2.5	2.5	45	65
Developed countries	1.6	1.6	27	37
Developing countries	3.5	3.5	68	99
CEREALS	2.2	2.2	39	55
Net food use	2.1	2.0	36	50
Developed countries	0.2	0.1	2	3
Developing countries	2.6	2.5	47	65
For livestock feeding	2.4	2.5	43	63
Developed countries	2.0	2.0	36	50
Developing countries	5.0	5.1	107	168

[1] Based on the United Nations provisional "medium" assumption for population growth made in 1974, and the extrapolation of recent trends in gross national product and private consumption expenditure. – [2] Compound interest.

2.8 percent a year and that for the more preferred foods at correspondingly higher rates. The increase in world demand for cereals for direct human consumption would amount to about 330 million tons, or 50 percent. Total world demand for cereals to meet food, feed and non-food uses would rise by about 660 million tons, or 55 percent, over the 20-year period. Assuming no substantial changes in production techniques and continued modest improvements in the efficiency of feed conversion, the demand for cereals for livestock feeding in the developed countries would increase from about 370 million tons in 1970 to 560 million tons in 1990, or by 50 percent.

These figures would be altered by different assumptions as to the growth of income and especially of population. However, in the short period of 20 years the range between the alternative population assumptions is fairly narrow. Thus, it appears that the total increase in demand for food in the developing regions between 1970 and 1990 would be some 4 percent greater on the United Nations medium population assumption (the basis of the projections discussed here) than on the low assumption, and some 7 percent greater on the high than on the low assumption.

On the income side, it is not only the rate of growth of GDP but also its distribution that is important. The redistribution of income in favour of the poorer classes would have a major effect on the demand for food, because of the higher income elasticity at low-income levels. A recent FAO study estimates that a moderate redistribution in eight South American countries (implying the channelling of almost all of the income increase to the poorer groups) would add about 7 percent to the demand for dietary energy supplies by 1980, while a more drastic redistribution

(involving part of the income now going to the higher income groups) would add about 10 percent.[6]

If available food supplies increased in line with the projected increases in effective demand discussed above, there would be some improvement in diets in the developing countries, but substantial nutritional deficiencies would persist in 1990. Dietary energy consumption would rise to 2 510 kilocalories per caput per day in these countries, or 9 percent above total requirements, and protein consumption to 67 grams per caput per day in comparison with 99 grams in the developed countries. Nevertheless, cereals, starchy roots and sugar would in 1990 still constitute 72 percent of the total dietary energy intake in developing countries, as against 77 percent in 1970. In many Far Eastern countries and to a smaller extent in Africa, average per caput demand for dietary energy would remain below the level required for moderate activity until well into the 1980s. Although the number of countries in which the overall demand for dietary energy is below nutritional requirements would diminish, there would still be 26 such countries in 1990, with a combined population of 365 million. Furthermore, these estimates take no account of the uneven distribution of the available food supplies between socioeconomic groups, either in these countries themselves or in those where the overall demand for dietary energy would meet nutritional requirements.

It would be of considerable interest to project food demand up to the end of the century, since the size of the population by that time is already virtually determined between certain limits. The latest United Nations projections on low, medium and high assumptions indicate increases of 66, 77, and 88 percent respectively in the world population between 1970 and 2000. For the developing countries the corresponding figures are 85, 99, and 112 percent. Demand projections for a quarter of a century ahead have not yet been attempted, since in such a long period many things such as tastes and preferences and also the types of food available, that can be assumed relatively constant in shorter periods, must be expected to change. However, simply extrapolating the income trends and using the income elasticities assumed in the projections for 1990, the world demand for food would increase between 1970 and 2000 by 93 percent on the United Nations low population assumption, 104 percent on the medium, and 117 percent on the high. In the developing countries the increase would be 160, 175, and 192 percent respectively.

[6] FAO. *Perspective study of agricultural development for South America*, provisional version, PSWAD/01, Rome, August 1972, Vol. I, p. V-70 to V-76. See also, The impact on demand of changes in income distribution: a case study of eleven Latin American countries. *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics* (FAO), 21(3), March 1972, p. 1-11.

Future food supplies

Thus, although the demand projections discussed above are very far from being forecasts of what will actually happen, it appears likely to be necessary (on the medium population assumption) to double world food supplies between 1970 and some time around 2000, in order to keep up with demand (of which the main component is population growth). In the developing countries, food supplies would need to be doubled in 20 years from 1970. The last doubling of food production seems to have taken some 25 years (from about 1948 to 1973) at the world level and about the same time in the developing countries.

It is much more difficult to assess the future growth of food production than of demand. There is a very wide range of possible changes in such factors as technology, farm structure, the quantity and quality of inputs and services available to farmers, price policies, and international markets that would influence the outcome. Simply to extrapolate past trends is itself instructive, however, since it illustrates approximately what would happen if there were no changes of this kind, and also helps to indicate the changes that may be desirable.

Table 5 extrapolates to 1985 [7] the exponential trend in food production from 1961-63 to 1973, and compares the results with expected population growth and with the projections of demand at constant relative prices discussed above. At the world level, production would approximately match demand, but the position of the developed and developing countries

TABLE 5. – EXTRAPOLATIONS OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN COMPARISON WITH POPULATION GROWTH AND WITH DEMAND PROJECTIONS, WORLD AND MAIN REGIONS, 1970-85

	Production [1]	Population [2]	Domestic demand
	Percent per year		
TOTAL DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	2.8	0.9	1.6
Developing market economies	2.6	2.7	3.7
Africa	2.5	2.9	3.9
Far East	2.4	2.6	3.5
Latin America	2.9	3.1	3.6
Near East	3.1	2.9	4.2
Asian centrally planned economies	2.6	1.6	3.1
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	2.6	2.4	3.5
World	2.7	2.0	2.5

[1] Exponential trend, 1961-63 to 1973. – [2] United Nations provisional medium assumption made in 1974.

[7] The extrapolation is made to 1985 instead of 1990 in order to facilitate comparison with the production objectives for the developing countries proposed in FAO's *Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development*, Rome, 1969.

would contrast very sharply. In the former there would be a substantial excess of production over their own domestic demand, which would of course materialize only if called for by export demand. The disquieting result emerges that in the developing market economies a continuation of the rates of production increase from 1961-63 to 1973 would not even keep up with the population growth expected in 1970-85. Only in the Near East and in the Asian centrally planned economies would production increase faster than population. In each of the developing regions, production would increase much more slowly than demand. In the developing countries, production would rise by 46 percent, covering little more than two thirds of the projected expansion of 67 percent in demand.

This theoretical imbalance between production and demand in the developing countries could be rectified by a faster increase in their food production, by higher prices (which would not only reduce demand but also increase production faster), or by a massive increase in their food imports. Higher prices and reduced demand would accentuate still further the nutritional deficiencies referred to earlier. Increased food imports on the scale required would scarcely seem feasible.

For cereals alone the net import requirements of the net importing countries among the developing market economies would rise to between 80 million and 90 million tons by 1985, or about double their annual net imports in 1969-72. There is little doubt that export supplies of this level could be produced in the developed countries. But they would cost between US$6 000 million and 8 000 million even at 1969-72 prices, and from $16 000 million to $18 000 million at 1973/74 prices. It is hardly conceivable that, with present trade arrangements, many of the food-deficit developing countries could export sufficient to the developed countries to meet such import bills, even if there were an immense increase in food aid to cover part of the needs.

It is clear therefore that, if such an unmanageable situation is to be avoided, a substantial acceleration is essential in the expansion of food prodution in the developing countries themselves. The achievement of the average annual rate of increase of 3.7 percent in agricultural production in the developing countries proposed for the period 1961-63 to 1985 in FAO's Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development (IWP) would in fact roughly equal the projected increase in demand for food. The objectives proposed in the IWP for 64 countries were the main basis for the target of a 4-percent average annual increase in agricultural production in the developing countries as a whole contained in the international strategy for the second United Nations Development Decade covering the 1970s. So far there have been large shortfalls from these objectives and targets, and very high rates of increase would now be needed if they were still to be met on time.

The fact that so many countries have not yet achieved rates of growth compatible with the objectives proposed in the IWP [8] does not mean, however, that these objectives were unrealistic. The governments of the countries concerned have indeed often criticized them as being too low, and they are seldom above the targets in national development plans. They were based on a careful, country-by-country analysis of technological, economic and social possibilities, and are related to proposals for policy changes, investment, and input use. A critical reexamination of the analysis, undertaken in preparation for the World Food Conference, indicates that the objectives should still be attainable, although obviously now with some time lag, provided certain important conditions can be satisfied. These include the mobilization of adequate domestic savings and a higher priority to agriculture in using these and other resources, more rapid institutional changes, sufficient political stability to support orderly progress, and greatly increased international assistance. If the increase in production in the developing countries could be accelerated in these ways, their likely food import gap could probably be reduced to manageable proportions.

The production objectives proposed in the IWP are largely based on the much fuller use of existing agricultural technology. Increasingly, however, it will be necessary to broaden the technological base, in particular by the extension of the green revolution technology and the high-yielding varieties of cereals to other crops and to less favoured areas, and a substantial international research effort has recently been launched for this purpose. Looking more than 15 years or so ahead is highly speculative, but it seems reasonable to suppose that such an enlarged technological base for conventional agricultural production could, if available in time and if put rapidly enough into use, suffice to meet the increases in population and demand that might be expected by the year 2000.

Beyond the end of the century, conventional agricultural production could probably still be expanded severalfold provided certain major technological breakthroughs could be achieved, such as the continuous cultivation of humid tropical soils after the tree cover is removed, and the desalinization of seawater cheaply enough to irrigate the warm deserts, and provided they could be achieved when needed and implemented fast enough, and that huge regional

[8] The proposed objectives concern total agricultural production, but trends in food production differ very little over the long periods considered here and at the regional level of aggregation. A recent analysis indicates that in 1961-63 to 1971 the IWP objectives were met in only 21 of the 64 countries covered, or about a third of the total (Agricultural production in developing countries in relation to the targets of the second United Nations Development Decade. *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics* (FAO 22(4), April 1973, p. 1-17).

imbalances could be overcome by transfers either of food supplies or of population.

Estimates of the population that could eventually be adequately fed from conventional agricultural production range from about 50 000 million to about 130 000 million people. They are even larger if based on diets involving the processing of less cereals through livestock. Similarly they are increased still further on the basis of unconventional foods using little land in their production.

Such calculations are, however, a far cry from what is actually happening or is likely to happen, and should not lead to any complacency about food supplies and population growth. In actual fact many developing countries, as indicated earlier, have been unable to increase food supplies as fast as population growth and demand. If they are to raise production at the rates called for in the IWP, enormous extra efforts will be needed of which there is as yet little sign. Even if this acceleration of production growth is attained, there will still be many millions of people whose diets are nutritionally inadequate.

Agricultural employment [1]

In addition to increasing the number of people to be fed, population growth of course also increases the labour force that can be used to produce the necessary food. In the developing countries today, however, the rapid increases that are occurring in their labour forces bring additional problems. One of the main differences from the development period of the countries that are now industrialized concerns the supply of labour and the demand for it. On the supply side, rapid population growth is causing the labour force to increase at unprecedented rates. On the demand side, modern industry is absorbing less and less labour per unit of output. Thus, although in the long run the rapid development of non-agricultural jobs is the only solution to the employment problems of the developing countries, in most of these countries at present such jobs can be increased fast enough to absorb only a fraction of the increase in the agricultural labour force.

The share of agriculture in the total labour force of the developing countries is declining, but it is estimated that it still averaged about two thirds of the total in 1970 and will not fall to half of it until around 1990 (Table 6). In contrast to the developed countries, however, the agricultural labour force in almost all of the developing countries is still increasing in absolute numbers, and may be expected to continue to do so in most cases for many years to come. FAO projections indicate a rise of about 166 million or 25 percent between 1970 and 2000.

The turning point when the agricultural labour force finally begins to decline in absolute numbers (and the maximum size reached at that time) depends on the rate of growth of the total labour force (and thus mainly on population growth), the initial share

[1] For a general survey of agricultural employment problems in developing countries, see: FAO. *The state of food and agriculture 1973*, Rome, 1973, p. 127-174.

TABLE 6. – AGRICULTURAL LABOUR FORCE, WORLD AND MAIN REGIONS, RECENT YEARS AND PROJECTIONS TO 2000 [1]

	Agricultural labour force					Share of total labour force				
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
	Millions					*Percent*				
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	56	43	31	22	16	20	14	9	6	4
Eastern Europe and U.S.S.R	68	57	44	30	19	43	32	22	14	8
Total developed countries	124	100	75	52	35	28	21	14	9	6
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	376	421	470	522	573	71	65	58	50	42
Africa	74	84	95	106	110	80	76	69	60	48
Far East	236	265	296	332	374	74	68	61	53	47
Latin America	34	37	39	41	42	48	42	35	28	22
Near East	31	34	38	42	44	69	62	54	45	36
Asian centrally planned economies	238	250	258	265	264	76	67	59	52	44
Total developing countries	614	671	728	787	837	73	66	58	50	43
World	738	771	803	839	872	58	51	45	39	34

SOURCE: FAO estimates and projections, based on United Nations medium variant for total population, and ILO estimates and projections of total economically active population. United Nations population figures are those assessed in 1968, since it has not yet been possible to revise the labour force data on the basis of the most recent figures. The FAO projections assume that in the developing countries GDP per caput will increase in line with the United Nations projections for the second Development Decade, and that the growth rate of agricultural GDP in relation to total GDP will be as assumed in the FAO Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development.

[1] Population economically active in agriculture. Actual data are generally available up to some year between 1960 and 1965; the base period for the projections is 1965.

of agriculture in the labour force, and the rate at which nonagricultural employment can be created. On the assumptions made in Table 6, it may be conjectured that in the developing countries as a whole this turning point would not come until the year 2006, when their agricultural labour force would reach a maximum of 846 million, representing 39 percent of the total. The date of the turning point (and the share of agriculture in the labour force when it was reached) would of course vary substantially from region to region and even more from country to country. If population growth were at the United Nations low variant rate, the turning point would be reached only a few years earlier but at a much lower level; the high variant would delay it by only a few years but would take the maximum agricultural labour force to a much higher level. A change in the rate of growth of nonagricultural employment substantially alters the time it takes to reach the turning point.[10]

The increasing agricultural labour force has to share the limited market for agricultural products represented mainly by the small nonagricultural population and the export market. Underemployment and low levels of labour productivity are inevitable in such circumstances, and are also accentuated by the highly seasonal nature of so much agricultural work. Although the market for agricultural products is limited in this way, it is clear from the earlier discussion of production trends that many developing countries have failed to increase production up to this ceiling, and have thus missed opportunities to expand agricultural employment. To the extent that they have had to import food products that they could produce themselves, employment and income-earning opportunities have in effect been transferred from their farmers to farmers in developed countries.

In large part because of rapid population growth, agriculture has a particularly crucial role to play in providing employment opportunities at the present stage of development. Its traditional employment role was seen as releasing labour, by means of increased productivity, for work in other sectors. Although agriculture still has this role, it is dwarfed for the time being by the need to provide additional employment opportunities at a rate that will slow down rural-urban migration to the pace at which urban jobs can be generated and people trained for them. Many of the 130 million or so people in the developing countries who migrated from rural to urban areas in the 1960s faced, at least temporarily, severe unemployment or underemployment. If past trends continue, the total number of such migrants in the 1970s might be of the order of 170 million.

In spite of such rapid rural-urban migration, most of the work force of the developing countries will still be in agriculture for a long time to come. Increased agricultural employment opportunities are, therefore, a basic element in the reduction of poverty and the improvement of income distribution that are the key to the alleviation of the unsatisfactory nutritional situation discussed earlier.

[10] FAO. *The state of food and agriculture 1973, op. cit.*, p. 138-140.

Agricultural and rural development policies

Rapid population growth has many implications for agricultural and rural development policies. Most of the policies involved are national policies, especially the national policies of the developing countries. Many measures are also required at the international level if food production is to be increased fast enough to keep up with population growth and demand, and if progress is to be made in alleviating poverty and malnutrition. The necessary measures at both national and international levels are to be discussed at the forthcoming World Food Conference, which appropriately takes place shortly after the World Population Conference. Some of them will be briefly summarized here, particularly those most closely connected with population questions.

In view of the depletion of stocks, there is an urgent need for the establishment of some system of world food security, if large populations are not to be at risk every time the weather or other factors cause a crop failure. The food production capacity of the developed countries has a big role to play in the rebuilding of stocks to safe levels, since it is likely to be some time before the increase in food production in the developing countries can be sufficiently accelerated. Measures of international agricultural adjustment could also contribute substantially to a more orderly and rational world food economy. Such measures could make provision for increasing the agricultural export earnings of the developing countries, thus making it easier for them to import food or the fertilizers and other requisites for its production, and providing increased agricultural employment opportunities. The latter would be much greater than those that would be foregone in the developed countries, where in any case the agricultural labour force is already falling rapidly.[11] Increased international assistance is badly needed, including the expansion of food aid to at least its former level, and measures to ensure adequate supplies of fertilizers for the developing countries. International research must be constantly looking ahead to the next phase of technological develop-

[11] Proposals both for international agricultural adjustment and for a world food security system were presented by the Director-General of FAO to the seventeenth session of the FAO Conference in November 1973, and the broad lines agreed by Member Governments.

ment that may be required by continued population growth.

Most of the effort will have to be in the developing countries themselves, particularly in those where population growth is fastest. In the developing countries, the increase in food production needs to be about a third faster than in the recent past if their already burdensome food imports are not to rise sharply. This figure provides a rough indication of the increase in the commitment to and investment in agricultural development that is required.

Because of the increasing pressure of population on land resources, much more of the production increase than in the past will have to come from higher yields per hectare. Table 2 indicates that the population density per hectare of agricultural land is already very high in many countries. Although many developing countries still have large areas of unused but potentially productive land, the remaining areas are often inaccessible and costly to develop. On the basis of the increases in agricultural land considered technically and economically feasible, it is estimated that the number of people per hectare of agricultural land would rise from 0.7 in 1961-63 to 1.2 in 1985 in the developing countries covered in the IWP, and from 2.9 to 4.9 in the Far East.

In many countries the necessary intensification of production and raising of yields depends heavily on the costly development of irrigation and drainage. In all of them, a massive expansion is required in the use of modern inputs and in the credit to enable farmers to purchase them. The IWP production objectives are estimated to entail annual increases of 12 percent in the use of fertilizers, 11 percent for pesticides, and 9 percent for tractors in the developing countries as a whole. In addition to foreign exchange and other difficulties involved in obtaining the necessary supplies, such rates of increase imply an enormous task for the usually inefficient and inadequately funded and staffed government services for credit, extension and training.

The very rapid urbanization of the populations of the developing countries has major implications for their agricultural policies. Mainly because of urbanization, the IWP objectives involve an increase of 5 or 6 percent a year in marketed production, as compared with less than 4 percent in total agricultural production. Improved marketing has an important role to play in the provision of incentive prices to farmers, but substantial expansions and improvements are needed in the whole marketing chain, including transport, processing and storage, to cope with the rapid increase in urban and other market demand. Closely related to marketing is the need to reduce post-harvest losses, caused by the depredations of various pests and other deterioration. Most of the information on such losses is so localized that any comprehensive estimate of the amount of food lost in this way is pure speculation, but there is no doubt that their reduction could greatly add to the available food supplies.

In view of the highly unsatisfactory nutritional status of so many people, policy measures are needed not only to increase food production and supplies and improve their marketing, but also to achieve a better use and distribution of the supplies that are actually available. Such measures include nutrition education, special feeding programmes and the enrichment of the nutritional quality of foodstuffs at either the plant-breeding or the processing stage. In order to identify more precisely the target groups for nutritional programmes, a main need is for far more household consumption surveys by socioeconomic group.

However, as was stressed earlier, any substantial improvements in nutrition depend mainly on the alleviation of poverty, in which the reduction of unemployment and underemployment must play a large part. A major problem for agricultural development policy, and one that is partly caused by rapid population growth, is to achieve a sufficiently rapid and widespread expansion of employment opportunities to keep up with the continued increase in the agricultural labour force and to make some inroads into the heavy backlog of underemployment.

If food production can be increased as fast as is needed in the developing countries, this will itself contribute greatly to the expansion of employment. Many special measures are also necessary to increase employment as fast as possible. Moreover, especially when they involve the concentration of scarce government resources and services on the smaller farmers whose labour input per hectare of land is the highest, these measures may sometimes entail trade-offs with the production objective. Thus, the two principal agricultural development policy objectives induced by rapid population growth may occasionally be in conflict.

Perhaps the most important of the special measures required to increase agricultural employment is the formation of technological policies that are more in line with the labour-abundant, capital-scarce and often land-scarce factor endowment of most of the developing countries. This especially includes a more selective approach to mechanization. Adjustments are needed in various fiscal and related policies that distort the relative prices of capital and labour so that they do not reflect these factor endowments. In many countries little progress can be made in increasing agricultural employment without expanding the number of viable family farms (or establishing cooperative or collective farms) by means of land reform. If the redistribution of land is combined with suitable measures to provide supporting services and establish farmers' organizations,

it can contribute greatly not only to employment, but also to the incentives and possibilities for increasing production faster, and to greater participation of rural people in both the decisions concerning development and its benefits. The need is also being increasingly recognized for integrated policies for rural development, which take account of rural nonagricultural as well as agricultural employment, rural social services and amenities, the decentralized development of towns in rural areas, and public works programmes to use the present abundant labour supply to construct the infrastructure needed for the future.

Better integration is also needed between population policies and economic and social development policies. The above discussion has been concerned with the implications of rapid population growth for agricultural and rural development policies. It is clear that the scale of many of the problems in the agricultural sector would be reduced if population growth could be slowed down. However, it is also necessary to take into consideration the reverse relation: the impact of agricultural development on demographic change.

This aspect has only recently begun to receive attention, and no general conclusions can yet be drawn.[12] The effects of better nutrition on mortality and of land settlement on the geographical distribution of the population are, of course, well known.

The crucial question is whether the improvements brought about by different patterns of agricultural development will eventually lead to changes in attitudes to family size through such factors as increased opportunity costs of children, increased aspirations, lower child mortality, changes in group norms, values and traditions, migration, nonagricultural employment, female employment, and age of marriage. It is sometimes argued that an egalitarian and labour-intensive development strategy leads to attitudes which favour smaller families, and that the green revolution will have important consequences in this regard. While further research is still needed, the limited available evidence does not appear to justify the expectation that such developments alone will lead to lower birth rates, although they may be a necessary condition for them. Any decline in population growth may be considerably delayed because some forces may be set in motion which tend to maintain high birth rates, and because the necessary institutional and attitudinal transformations will evolve only slowly.

If, therefore, it is desired to reduce the rate of population growth, agricultural development will have to be accompanied by family planning and related educational and motivational programmes, in order to exploit "such favourable factors as greater child survival, growing consumption aspirations, rising incentives to invest on the farm, the greater cost of children who go to school longer, and (eventually) a growing sense of economic self-reliance among parents who have benefited from agricultural advances."[13] Such considerations are the basis of the population-motivation programmes in which FAO is assisting a number of countries, making use in particular of the contacts with rural families established by agricultural and home economics extension services.

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[12] See: Eva Müller. The impact of agricultural change on demographic development in the third world. *Proceedings of the International Population Conference, Liège, 1973.* Liège, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1973, Vol. 1, p. 425-439. This paper, on which the present summary is largely based, contains the most comprehensive review available of the studies so far undertaken.

[13] *Ibid*, p. 437.

Special Feature

NOTE ON THE TURNING POINT IN TRENDS OF AGRICULTURAL POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

by D. Casley and L. Naiken

An eventual stabilization, and then reduction, in the absolute numbers of the population and labour force in agriculture are among the objectives of economic development in the developing countries, as this would help to raise the levels of labour productivity and per caput income in agriculture and ease the problems of unemployment and underemployment in the agricultural sector.[1] In this connexion, the expected number of years before the turning point in the growth of agricultural population and labour force can be reached is of value for long-term planning. In the absence of projections covering the long periods that this may require, attempts have been made to estimate these under certain basic assumptions.[2] The method used has been based on the share of agriculture at a fixed base year and the growth rates of the total and nonagricultural populations (or labour force) at this time. It is assumed that these growth rates will remain constant until the maximum agricultural population (or labour force) is reached.[3] Such a method takes into account neither past trends in these growth rates nor changes in the rates that may be expected in the future. To this extent the method may be said to be too simplistic, and in this note a more general approach to the problem is adopted.

In the discussion that follows reference is made to the total population and its composition in terms of agricultural and nonagricultural populations. This is for convenience; the same procedure can of course be applied to total labour force and its agricultural and nonagricultural components.

Definition of Indicator I

Let $r(i)$ be the growth rate of the total population in year (i),

$k(i)$ be the growth rate of the nonagricultural population in year (i),

$T(i)$ be the total population in year (i) and

$N(i)$ be the nonagricultural population in year (i).

The agricultural population will reach a turning point when the following condition is satisfied:

$$N(i-1)\,k(i) = T(i-1)\,r(i)$$

We define

$$I(i) = \frac{N(i-1)}{T(i-1)} \cdot \frac{k(i)}{r(i)} \qquad (1)$$

It follows that the agricultural population will continue to grow as long as $I(i) < 1$. When $I(i) = 1$ the agricultural population will have reached a maximum, which will decline if $I(i) > 1$. If $I(i) < 1$ in the base year it is necessary for $I(i)$ to increase to 1 if the maximum agricultural population is to be reached.

It can be seen that

$$\frac{I(i+1)}{I(i)} = \frac{1+k(i)}{1+r(i)} \cdot \frac{k(i+1)}{r(i+1)} \cdot \frac{r(i)}{k(i)}$$

which can be written as

$$\frac{I(i+1)}{I(i)} = \frac{1+k(i)}{1+r(i)} \left\{ \frac{k(i+1)}{k(i)} \Big/ \frac{r(i+1)}{r(i)} \right\}$$

Let $m(i)$ = rate of migration from agriculture to nonagriculture in year (i).[4] Then if the natural population growth rates in the agricultural and nonagricultural sectors are the same,

$$\frac{1+k(i)}{1+r(i)} \approx 1 + m(i)$$

We have, given this assumption,

$$\frac{I(i+1)}{I(i)} \approx (1+m(i)) \left\{ \frac{k(i+1)}{k(i)} \Big/ \frac{r(i+1)}{r(i)} \right\}$$

$k(1+1)/k(i)$ and $r(i+1)/r(i)$ are indicators of the rate of change in the growth rates of the nonagricultural and total population. It can be seen

[1] F. Dovring: "The share of agriculture in a growing population," *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. III, No. 8/9, FAO, 1959, and K.C. Abercrombie: "Population growth and agricultural development," *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 18, No. 4, FAO, 1969.

[2] See for example FAO: *The state of food and agriculture 1973*, Rome, 1973, p.138-140.

[3] See Appendix Note by John Cownie attached to K. Ohkawa and B. Johnstone: "The transferability of the Japanese pattern of modernizing traditional agriculture" in *Role of Agriculture in Economic Development*, Editor, E. Thorbecke, N.Y. 1969.

[4] In this case is the net transfer of population from agriculture to nonagriculture during the period in relation to the nonagricultural population at the beginning of the period.

therefore that if these growth rates change in the same direction and at an identical rate,

$$\frac{I(i+1)}{I(i)} \approx 1 + m(i)$$

i.e., $I(i)$ will grow at a rate equal to $m(i)$.

If $k(i+1)/k(i) > r(i+1)/r(i)$ the rate at which $I(i)$ grows will accelerate.

However, if

$$\frac{k(i+1)}{k(i)} = \frac{r(i+1)}{r(i)} \cdot \frac{1}{1+m(i)}$$

then

$$\frac{I(i+1)}{I(i)} \approx 1$$

Thus, the indicator $I(i)$ is very sensitive to a relative change in the growth rates of the nonagricultural and total populations, and it is the growth curve of this indicator that determines the point at which the agricultural population will reach a maximum. It might be assumed that once the process of "deagrarianization" of the population commences it will continue at an increasing pace, so that $I(i)$ will rise continuously to 1. In the United States, for which a long series of reliable statistics is available, this was indeed the case, although certain irregularities exist in the growth rate curve. The values of $I(i)$ for labour force data for the U.S.A. from 1820 to 1940 are shown in Table 1. The maximum agricultural labour force was reached just after 1910 and thereafter declined at an increasing rate. In most other countries the growth rate of $I(i)$ has not been so consistent. This is not surprising in view of the sensitivity of $I(i)$ to a relative change in the growth rates of the nonagricultural and total populations.

TABLE 1. — VALUES OF $I(i)$ FOR THE UNITED STATES

Year $(i-1)$	$I(i)$
1820	0.32
1830	0.36
1840	0.42
1850	0.49
1860	0.80
1870	0.51
1880	0.73
1890	0.79
1900	0.89
1910	0.99
1920	1.04
1930	1.20
1940	1.41

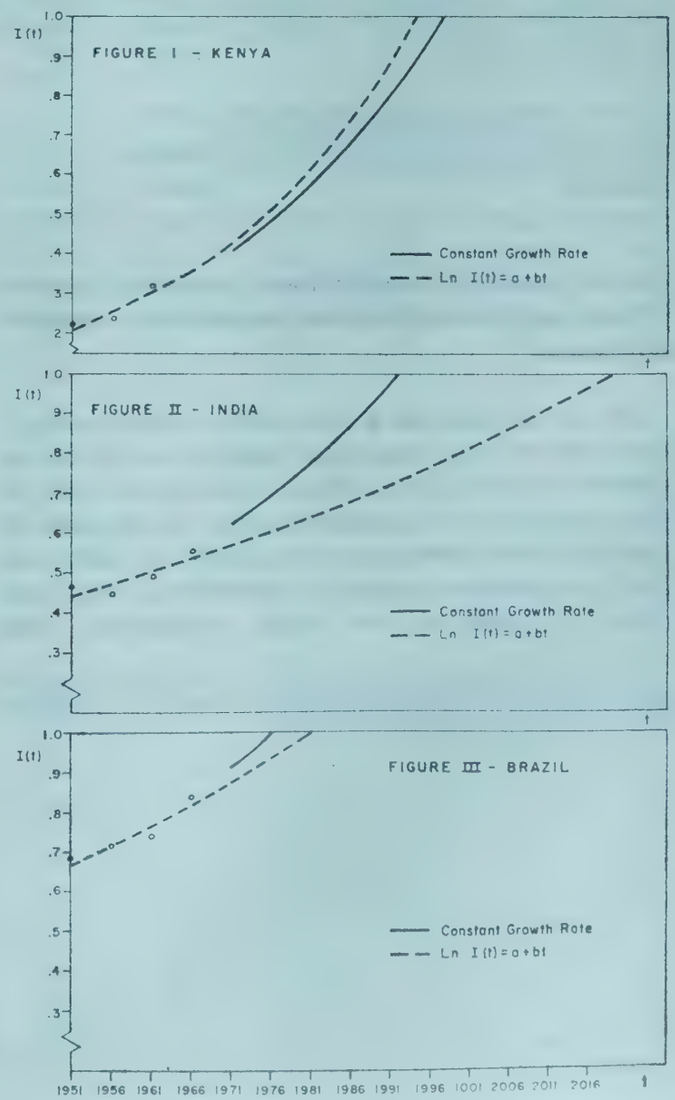
Source: Labour force data obtained from "Historical statistics of the United States 1778-1945" a supplement to the *Statistical Abstract* of the United States Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., 1949.

Projections of the year in which the maximum agricultural population will be achieved have been attempted. These projections take $N(o)$ and $T(o)$, at a given year, and assume constant values for r and k that are the values of $r(1)$ and $k(1)$ corresponding to $N(o)$ and $T(o)$. Given these values, it can be seen from equation (1) that for the maximum agricultural population to be reached in year n,

$$(2) \quad n - 1 = \frac{\text{Log } T(o) + \text{Log } r - \text{Log } N(o) - \text{Log } k}{\text{Log}(1+k) - \text{Log}(1+r)}$$

The assumption that r and k will remain constant at the level chosen is, however, hardly justified, and as the estimate of the turning point is very sensitive to changes in these rates, this method seems of dubious value.

A more realistic estimate of the year in which the agricultural population will reach a maximum can be made by calculating values of $I(-i)$, $I(-i+x)$, ... $I(o)$ from past data, (x being the period in years between successive values of the total and nonagricultural populations, e.g., 5 years). $I(i)$ is expected to grow exponentially toward a value of 1, and an exponential curve can, therefore, be


I(t)
FIGURE I - KENYA
Constant Growth Rate
Ln I(t) = a + bt
FIGURE II - INDIA
Constant Growth Rate
Ln I(t) = a + bt
FIGURE III - BRAZIL
Constant Growth Rate
Ln I(t) = a + bt
1951 1956 1961 1966 1971 1976 1981 1986 1991 1996 2001 2006 2011 2016

fitted to the calculated values of $I(-i)$, etc. This may most easily be done (given that the available data usually only permit the calculation of a very few points on the curve) by assuming an exponential function and fitting a straight line to the data of the form:

$$(3) \qquad Ln\, I(t) = a + bt$$

where a and b are constants and t is the time variable. By solving for the value of t when $I(t) = 1$, the year when the maximum agricultural population would be reached can be obtained.

Table 2 shows the number of years estimated before the maximum agricultural population will be reached for Brazil, Kenya and India. For comparison, the projections made on the basis of constant growth rates are also given. Figures I, II and III show graphically the examples given in Table 2.

TABLE 2. – NUMBER OF YEARS BEYOND 1970 WHEN AGRICULTURAL POPULATION IS EXPECTED TO REACH A MAXIMUM

Assumptions	Country	Number of years beyond 1970
a) Fitting curve as in formula (3), corresponding to estimates of total and nonagricultural populations for 1950, 1955 . . . 1970 and extrapolating until $I(t) = 1$	Bra il	11
	Kenya	25
	India	48
b) Using formula (2) and taking the 1970 estimates of total and nonagricultural populations as $T(o)$ and $N(o)$ and the corresponding 1965-70 growth rates as r and k respectively	Brazil	7
	Kenya	28
	India	22

Rate of growth of nonagricultural population required to reach maximum agricultural population in a specified time period

The use of constant growth rates in expression (1) has, however, an important application for policy purposes in calculating the average growth rate of the nonagricultural population that is required if the agricultural population is to achieve its maximum level in a specified number of years (n), given certain expected trends in the total population.[5] Past trends become irrelevant here, as a constraint is being placed on the timing of the event. This can be done assuming that projections of the growth rate of the total population are available and that the present sectoral distribution of the population is known.

From equation (1) it can be seen that when the agricultural population is at the maximum the following relationship holds true

$$(4) \qquad \bar{k}(1+\bar{k})^{n-1} = \frac{T(o)}{N(o)}(1+\bar{r})^{n-1}\bar{r}$$

where $T(o)$ and $N(o)$ are the total and nonagricultural populations in the base year and $\bar{r}$ and $\bar{k}$ are the average growth rates of the total and nonagricultural populations in the period up to year n. The average value of $r(i)$ must be calculated from the projected values of the population growth rate.

Equation (3) can be solved by rewriting it in the form of a polynomial of n^{th} degree where the coefficients of the terms with powers of p less than $n-1$ are equal to O,

$$\text{i.e.,} \qquad f(p) = p^n - p^{n-1} - A = O$$

$$\text{where} \qquad A = \frac{T(o)}{N(o)} \cdot (1+\bar{r})^{n-1}\bar{r} \text{ and } p = (1+\bar{k})$$

This polynomial has n roots: one real and positive, another real and negative and the remaining $(n-2)$ imaginary. The real positive root which is the required meaningful solution can be obtained by successive approximation, using Newton's method, as follows. Take a first approximation $p(1)$ equal to $(1+\bar{r})$ and evaluate the second approximation $p(2)$ using the following relationship:

$$p(2) = p(1) - \left[\frac{f(p(1))}{f'(p(1))}\right]$$

where $f'(p) = np^{n-1} - (n-1)n^{n-2}$

$p(3)$, etc., are calculated substituting $p(2)$ for $p(1)$ and $p(3)$ for $p(2)$ respectively until the required degree of accuracy is obtained. Usually a solution correct to three decimal places will be obtained after the second substitution.

[5] Prof. W.J. Thomas of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Manchester University, United Kingdom, has referred to this use in lectures given in 1970/71.

RECENT FIBRE CONSUMPTION TRENDS [1]

Further rise in world fibre consumption

World consumption of the main apparel fibres rose by almost 33 percent between 1967 and 1973. Most of the increase was again accounted for by man-made fibres (Table 1). As a result, the share of the world market held by natural fibres was gradually reduced from 69 to 57 percent. The decline, after slowing down somewhat in 1972, appears to have accelerated again in 1973. Over the six-year period under consideration, consumption of flax remained substantially unchanged, that of wool rose by only 5 percent and that of cellulosics by some 7 percent. Usage of cotton increased by more than 12 percent and that of silk by fully 30 percent, but utilization of synthetics expanded by almost 170 percent. Consumption of all fibres per head of world population rose steadily by almost 200 grams per annum, from 5.8 kg in 1967 to 6.8 kg in 1973: consumption of natural and cellulosic fibres tended to decline, while consumption of synthetics more than doubled, from 0.8 kg in 1967 to 1.8 kg in 1973.

Cotton continued to be the principal fibre utilized throughout the world, its share of the total fibre market amounting to 48 percent in 1973. Its usage

[1] This note is an extract from *Per caput fibre consumption, 1970 to 1972* (document ESCR:FC 74/1), which contains detailed statistics of fibre consumption separately for 145 countries, and continues the series already published by FAO for the years 1964 to 1971 (documents ESCR:FC 70/1, ESCR:FC 71/1, ESCR:FC 72/1 and ESCR:FC 73/1). The volume of each fibre available for domestic consumption in each of the 145 countries covered by the series is calculated by adjusting data of raw fibre utilization in the textile industry to the balance of foreign trade in processed products made from it (converted to raw fibre equivalents), and the resulting figure is then divided by the mid-year population in order to achieve a degree of international comparability. The relevant country statistics, together with a detailed description of the methodology, sources and conversion factors used, and of the principal problems encountered, will be found in document ESCR:FC 74/1, which is available on request from the Distribution and Sales Section, Publications Division, FAO.

TABLE 1. – WORLD CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL FIBRES, 1964-66 AVERAGE AND 1967 TO 1973

	1964-66 average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 [1]	1973 [2]
	Thousand metric tons							
TOTAL CONSUMPTION								
Cotton	10 918	11 333	11 433	11 554	11 862	11 977	12 298	12 725
Wool	1 569	1 555	1 655	1 702	1 666	1 640	1 701	1 635
Flax	694	747	653	780	753	754	726	710
Silk	34	34	36	39	38	37	43	44
Artificial (cellulosic) fibres	3 397	3 335	3 554	3 485	3 456	3 471	3 465	3 603
Synthetic (noncellulosic) fibres	2 195	2 860	3 684	4 340	4 842	5 750	6 525	7 623
Total, all fibres	18 807	19 864	21 015	21 900	22 617	23 629	24 758	26 340
	Million							
POPULATION	3 363	3 409	3 476	3 546	3 617	3 688	3 761	3 831
	Kilograms							
CONSUMPTION PER CAPUT								
Cotton	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Wool	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Flax	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial (cellulosic) fibres	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Synthetic (noncellulosic) fibres	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0
Total, all fibres	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8
	Percent							
of which								
Natural fibres	70	69	66	64	63	61	60	57
Man-made fibres	30	31	34	36	37	39	40	43

[1] Preliminary. – [2] Estimated.

expanded slowly but steadily, reflecting the shift in processing capacity from developed to developing and centrally planned countries with growing markets for cotton textiles. Wool and flax consumption fluctuated widely from year to year with mill activity, available supplies, and fashion changes in developed countries; over the longer term, however, it showed little change.

Utilization of cellulosics remained static between 1968 and 1973 when growing competition from fully synthetic fibres led to cutbacks in production in western Europe and North America. However, it appears to have risen sharply in 1973 following shortfalls in cotton supply which were accompanied by substantial increases in cotton prices. Synthetic fibre usage expanded even more rapidly, stimulated by the high level of economic activity in developed countries and by the unprecedented rise in the prices of natural fibres, particularly cotton and wool. The current shortage of certain petrochemical feedstocks, required for the production of synthetic fibres, and the increase in both raw material and energy costs resulting from the recent oil crisis have already raised prices of most synthetic fibres. Since the cost component represented by crude oil diminishes all the way down the production chain (from naphtha through chemical feedstocks and resins to fibres and finished textiles), any further increases in synthetic fibre prices are likely to be moderate. Moreover, feedstock shortages are expected to be remedied within the next three or four years following a renewed expansion in petrochemical capacity, and the output of synthetics will almost certainly continue to rise. Unless adequate supplies of natural fibres can be made available at competitive prices, cotton and wool may be faced with further irreversible market losses.

TABLE 2. – PER CAPUT CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, WOOL, FLAX, SILK AND MAN-MADE FIBRES, 1964-66, 1967-69 AND 1970 TO 1972

	1964-66 average	1967-69 average	1970	1971	1972
	Kilograms				
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	13.7	14.8	15.4	16.0	17.1
North America	19.0	21.0	20.5	22.4	24.5
Western Europe	11.3	11.7	12.7	12.9	13.9
European Economic Community	12.5	12.8	13.7	13.9	14.9
Other western Europe	8.5	9.0	10.1	10.4	11.3
Oceania	15.6	16.3	17.9	18.1	18.5
Israel	9.6	9.7	10.4	11.7	14.8
Japan	11.1	13.4	14.7	14.0	13.9
South Africa	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.2
CENTRALLY PLANNED COUNTRIES	4.6	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.9
U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe	11.3	12.5	13.3	13.7	14.1
Centrally planned countries in Asia	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Africa	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8
Northwestern Africa	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.8
Western Africa	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.7
Central Africa	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
Eastern Africa	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Latin America	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7
Central America	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6
Caribbean	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6
South America	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.8
Near East	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8
Near East in Africa	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.2
Near East in Asia	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1
Asia and Far East	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2
South Asia	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3
East and southeast Asia	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
Oceania	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8
World	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6

Growth faster in high-income countries

During the three years covered by the present study, overall fibre consumption per caput grew by about 16 percent in centrally planned countries and by some 11 percent in developed countries, but remained stationary in developing countries (Table 2). The fastest increase — almost 20 percent — took place in North America, reflecting recovery from the recession of 1970, while growth rates were somewhat slower in western Europe, Oceania and South Africa, as well as in the U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe. By contrast, fibre consumption per head in Japan appears to have fallen between 1970 and 1972, possibly owing to a shift in expenditure from clothing and textiles to consumer durables and to services.

Per caput consumption trends also varied considerably among different developing countries. Thus, downward trends prevailed in all the African subregions (with the sole exception of western Africa) and throughout Asia and the Far East, reflecting depressed agricultural incomes, balance of payments difficulties and, in some countries, political instability. At the same time, significant increases were achieved in Latin America and the Near East following further investment in domestic textile industries.

Textile industries, including synthetic plants, still moving to developing countries

The slow shift in the location of the world's textile industries from developed to developing countries accelerated between 1967-69 and 1970-72. This was due partly to investment in cotton mills and man-made fibre plants in developing countries by American, western European and Japanese firms, and by the industrial departments of several centrally planned countries, and partly to better access to markets in high-

income countries for textiles and clothing made in developing regions (Table 3). In 1967-69, the developed countries still processed 51 percent of the world's fibre supplies, but their share fell below 49 percent in 1970-72. Meanwhile that of the developing countries rose from 19 to 21 percent. The share of the centrally planned countries remained virtually unchanged at around 30 percent.

For cotton textiles, where manufacture in developing countries possesses certain cost advantages, the shift away from the developed countries was even more rapid than for textiles as a whole. The proportion of the world's cotton which the latter countries processed dropped from 37 percent in 1967-69 to 34 percent in 1970-72. In the same period, the proportions utilized in developing and centrally planned countries rose from 28 to 30 percent, and from 35 to 36 percent, respectively. In most of the developed countries, mill consumption of cotton also declined in absolute terms. The fall was most pronounced in the United States, where shortage of high-quality domestic fibre and severe competition from imported cotton goods led manufacturers to accelerate the rate of substitution of man-made fibres for cotton, and to use polynosic rayon in blends with polyester. Substantial increases took place in developing countries, Asia and the Far East achieving the most significant gains.

By 1970-72, the volume of synthetic fibres utilized in the mills of developed countries exceeded the volume of cotton and was more than twice as large as the volume of cellulosics. The developing countries also utilized slightly more synthetics than cellulosics, but the volume involved was still only one sixth of the volume of cotton processed. Only centrally planned countries continued to use much larger quantities of cellulosics than synthetics. Nevertheless, the developed countries accounted for a smaller proportion of world utilization than in 1967-69, their share falling from 84 to 79 percent; the share of the centrally planned countries rose slightly from 9 to 11 percent, while that of the developing countries increased from 7 to 10 percent.

The volume of world trade in raw fibres grew only moderately between 1967-69 and 1970-72, expansion being virtually confined to man-made fibres, especially synthetics. However, trade in textiles and clothing rose considerably, cotton and wool goods sharing in the increase (Table 4).

International trade in cotton manufactures continued to expand with the shift in processing capacity to developing countries. Net imports into western Europe more than doubled. Significant increases also took place in the net imports of North America, Oceania and South Africa. Centrally planned countries imported more cotton yarn from those develop-

TABLE 3. – MILL CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL FIBRES BY REGIONS, 1964-66, 1967-69 AND 1970-72

	Developed countries					Centrally planned countries			Developing countries					
	North America	Western Europe	Japan	Others	Total	U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe	Asia	Total	Africa	Latin America	Near East	Asia and Far East	Oceania	Total
	Thousand metric tons													
1964-66														
Cotton	2 110.6	1 589.6	707.5	91.4	4 499.1	2 072.6	1 434.2	3 506.8	75.6	699.2	396.0	1 740.0	—	2 911.6
Wool	171.5	604.1	151.7	54.6	981.9	357.7	43.8	401.5	10.5	89.6	58.6	26.9	–	185.6
Flax	3.6	155.5	7.5	3.1	169.7	507.1	3.8	510.9	—	4.7	7.7	1.0	—	13.4
Cellulosic fibres	754.9	930.2	387.9	56.5	2 129.5	800.0	97.5	897.5	26.3	128.4	80.8	134.7	—	370.2
Synthetic fibres	801.3	597.6	422.8	33.8	1 855.5	151.8	17.2	169.0	2.4	60.2	11.5	33.2	—	107.3
Total	3 841.9	3 877.0	1 677.4	239.4	9 635.7	3 889.2	1 596.5	5 485.7	114.8	982.1	554.6	1 936.6	—	3 588.1
1967-69														
Cotton	1 971.7	1 469.6	735.0	100.3	4 276.6	2 253.6	1 702.9	3 956.5	115.3	728.6	473.9	1 878.0	—	3 195.8
Wool	146.5	591.5	169.3	57.5	964.8	404.1	45.0	449.1	22.0	84.7	76.5	38.9	—	222.1
Flax	2.0	142.0	6.3	4.0	154.3	534.8	3.4	538.2	—	7.1	10.0	1.0	—	18.1
Cellulosic fibres	776.4	859.4	395.7	58.5	2 090.0	926.5	102.8	1 029.3	45.8	132.5	86.7	169.8	—	434.8
Synthetic fibres	1 433.9	1 044.4	556.7	59.5	3 094.5	282.1	46.7	328.8	11.9	117.2	37.2	101.0	—	267.3
Total	4 330.5	4 106.9	1 863.0	279.8	10 580.2	4 401.1	1 900.8	6 301.9	195.0	1 070.1	684.3	2 188.7	—	4 138.1
1970-72														
Cotton	1 819.6	1 414.1	723.5	101.9	4 059.1	2 444.5	1 926.9	4 371.4	156.6	788.3	532.8	2 137.4	—	3 615.1
Wool	101.2	597.8	177.8	68.1	944.9	442.1	50.5	492.6	20.7	92.4	82.2	36.3	—	231.6
Flax	1.1	138.9	3.6	3.4	147.0	531.3	52.4	583.7	—	6.2	6.4	0.9	—	13.5
Cellulosic fibres	732.8	858.3	340.4	61.0	1 992.5	1 005.3	119.3	1 124.6	45.1	138.1	98.6	196.3	—	478.1
Synthetic fibres	2 036.4	1 563.2	761.4	101.9	4 462.9	465.4	161.0	626.4	27.0	243.8	68.1	231.7	—	570.6
Total	4 691.1	4 572.3	2 006.7	336.3	11 606.4	4 888.6	2 310.1	7 198.7	249.4	1 268.8	788.1	2 602.6	—	4 908.9

TABLE 4. – BALANCE OF TRADE IN RAW FIBRES AND MANUFACTURES (EXPRESSED IN RAW FIBRE EQUIVALENT), 1964-66, 1967-69 AND 1970-72

	Developed countries					Centrally planned countries			Developing countries					
	North America	Western Europe	Japan	Others	Total	U.S.S.R. and eastern Europe	Asia	Total	Africa	Latin America	Near East	Asia and Far East	Oceania	Total
	Thousand metric tons													
1964-66														
Raw cotton	— 837.9	+1 451.3	+699.4	+ 55.9	+1 368.9	+ 253.2	+189.9	+443.1	— 266.0	— 910.6	— 868.3	+ 233.7	—	—1 811.2
Cotton manufactures	+ 154.2	+ 93.6	—242.4	+ 97.2	+ 102.6	— 109.5	—107.7	—217.2	+ 216.8	+ 45.5	+ 16.3	— 98.4	+ 3.6	+ 183.8
Raw wool	+ 121.5	+ 441.3	+153.6	—656.1	+ 60.3	+ 83.8	— 7.5	+ 76.3	— 2.5	— 108.3	— 8.2	— 10.4	—	— 129.4
Wool manufactures	+ 71.3	— 26.7	— 38.8	— 5.5	+ 0.3	— 9.4	+ 1.5	— 7.9	+ 9.4	— 15.3	+ 7.3	+ 1.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.9
Flax fibre and tow	+ 2.9	+ 3.2	+ 9.3	+ 2.6	+ 18.0	— 20.0	— 5.9	— 25.9	—	+ 1.1	— 4.7	— 1.8	—	— 5.4
Flax manufactures	+ 35.5	— 27.6	— 1.7	— 3.7	+ 9.9	— 12.8	— 0.1	— 12.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	—	+ 4.5
Man-made fibres: continuous	— 32.4	— 91.8	— 42.9	+ 21.2	— 145.9	+ 26.6	+ 27.7	+ 54.3	+ 8.9	+ 13.7	+ 27.8	+ 35.6	—	+ 86.0
Man-made fibres: discontinuous	+ 47.0	— 230.4	—131.1	+ 47.4	— 267.1	+ 136.4	+ 43.1	+179.5	+ 19.8	+ 19.4	+ 48.9	+ 44.9	—	+ 133.0
Man-made fibre manufactures	— 11.0	— 40.0	—226.7	+ 59.1	— 218.6	— 16.6	— 13.5	— 30.1	+ 56.6	+ 25.0	+ 46.3	+ 53.8	+ 1.4	+ 183.1
1967-69														
Raw cotton	— 665.0	+1 334.1	+744.6	+ 31.0	+1 444.7	+ 156.9	+182.1	+339.0	— 294.4	— 877.8	— 866.4	+ 318.5	—	—1 720.1
Cotton manufactures	+ 211.2	+ 107.2	—167.2	+ 97.4	+ 248.6	— 98.7	—180.9	—279.6	+ 210.8	+ 31.3	+ 9.0	— 201.5	+ 4.4	+ 54.0
Raw wool	+ 99.5	+ 442.1	+178.1	—687.6	+ 32.1	+ 99.0	— 9.3	+ 89.7	+ 0.4	— 117.2	+ 1.1	— 3.8	—	— 119.5
Wool manufactures	+ 71.6	— 32.1	— 33.2	— 6.2	+ 0.1	+ 5.9	— 4.5	+ 1.4	+ 9.8	— 17.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 0.2	— 3.8
Flax fibre and tow	+ 2.1	+ 15.4	+ 15.0	+ 3.5	+ 36.0	— 31.7	— 9.6	— 41.3	—	+ 3.6	— 3.0	+ 0.5	—	+ 1.1
Flax manufactures	+ 33.2	— 24.0	— 2.5	+ 3.7	+ 10.4	— 19.6	— 0.1	— 19.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	—	+ 4.9
Man-made fibres: continuous	— 2.8	— 122.3	— 79.9	+ 20.0	— 185.0	+ 52.4	+ 32.5	+ 84.9	+ 16.8	+ 15.5	+ 37.9	+ 52.4	—	+ 122.6
Man-made fibres: discontinuous	+ 39.4	— 279.6	—157.2	+ 59.1	— 338.3	+ 139.8	+ 41.4	+181.2	+ 40.9	+ 27.5	+ 62.3	+ 75.6	—	+ 206.3
Man-made fibre manufactures	+ 62.9	— 51.8	—327.2	+ 56.1	— 260.0	— 14.6	— 6.8	— 21.4	+ 55.4	+ 34.5	+ 56.1	+ 57.8	+ 1.1	+ 204.9
1970-72														
Raw cotton	— 662.7	+1 202.2	+779.4	+ 18.7	+1 337.6	+ 233.8	+235.1	+468.9	— 348.7	— 724.8	—1 064.1	+ 379.4	—	—1 758.2
Cotton manufactures	+ 261.5	+ 221.8	— 74.8	+110.6	+ 519.1	— 67.9	—187.8	—255.7	+ 202.5	+ 11.9	— 12.9	— 346.3	+ 6.1	— 138.7
Raw wool	+ 57.9	+ 439.4	+198.5	—719.9	— 24.1	+ 125.6	— 0.1	+125.5	+ 2.5	— 93.3	+ 4.0	+ 5.5	—	— 81.3
Wool manufactures	+ 54.2	— 15.9	— 19.8	— 7.5	+ 11.0	+ 17.8	— 9.3	+ 8.5	+ 11.3	— 21.9	— 1.6	— 5.7	+ 0.4	— 17.5
Flax fibre and tow	+ 1.0	+ 45.3	+ 13.9	+ 3.0	+ 63.2	— 40.7	— 9.2	— 49.9	—	+ 2.8	— 8.6	+ 0.8	—	— 5.0
Flax manufactures	+ 35.7	— 16.7	— 1.2	+ 4.6	+ 22.4	+ 4.7	+ 0.9	+ 5.6	+ 2.5	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	--	+ 5.5
Man-made fibres: continuous	+ 66.3	— 211.4	—142.6	+ 32.2	— 255.5	+ 63.4	+ 28.2	+ 91.6	+ 25.1	+ 20.6	+ 45.1	+ 78.1	—	+ 168.9
Man-made fibres: discontinuous	— 0.7	— 262.5	—288.5	+ 74.3	— 477.4	+ 146.5	+ 86.2	+232.7	+ 47.1	+ 46.3	+ 77.7	+ 120.8	—	+ 291.9
Man-made fibre manufactures	+ 163.9	— 57.7	—442.7	+ 65.0	— 271.5	— 17.0	— 97.5	—114.5	+ 69.7	+ 42.9	+ 59.0	+ 37.3	+ 0.9	+ 209.8

ing countries where spinning capacity had been installed with their assistance, so that their net exports of textiles diminished. Exports from Japan dropped by more than half following import restrictions in the United States and the achievement of greater self-sufficiency in developing countries, while exports from these latter countries increased substantially. This was due partly to the continued operation of the GATT long-term arrangement for cotton textiles which gave them expanding outlets in the developed countries. The developing regions taken together have now become net exporters of cotton manufactures as well as of raw cotton. They currently ship more than one third of their exportable supplies in processed form. At the same time, these regions have achieved considerable rates of growth in exports of man-made fibre products, chiefly to the United States and Japan. Since they also import more, however, there has been a slight increase in their import balance, while net exports from Asian centrally planned countries have risen nearly fifteenfold.

New GATT arrangement regarding international trade in textiles

The GATT long-term arrangement (LTA) for cotton textiles, which had been in operation since 1962, expired at the end of 1973. On 1 January 1974, it was replaced by a multi-fibre textile arrangement covering tops, yarns, piece goods, made-up articles, garments and other textile manufactures of cotton, wool, man-made fibres and blends of any of these. The basic objectives of the arrangement, which is to remain in force for four years in the first instance,

are "to achieve the expansion of trade, the reduction of barriers to such trade, and the progressive liberalization of world trade in textile products, while at the same time ensuring the orderly and equitable development of this trade and avoidance of disruptive effects in individual markets and on individual lines of production in both importing and exporting countries." The arrangement is to be implemented in such a way as to "further the economic and social development of developing countries and secure a substantial increase in their export earnings from textile products, and to provide scope for a greater share for them in world trade in these products."

The arrangement provides for the gradual elimination of all existing import restrictions over a period of three years and prohibits the imposition of new restrictions. It places strong emphasis on the multilateral approach in the search for solutions to the problems facing the world's textile industries. It permits the conclusion of bilateral agreements between participating countries. Indeed, it requires such agreements to facilitate the orderly expansion of trade. Like its predecessor, the LTA, the new multi-fibre textile arrangement allows the imposition of trade restrictions when a participating country's market is disrupted by imports of certain textiles, but it defines such market disruption more rigidly. It also provides for the setting up of a textile surveillance body, consisting of a chariman and eight members (four from importing and four from exporting countries), to assess the extent of any damage suffered by the importing country and to supervise the operation of bilateral agreements reached in anticipation of market disruption.

Imports into countries proved to be suffering market disruption will be allowed to rise by at least 6 percent par annum (compared with 5 percent under the LTA); the agreed level for any one product may be exceeded by 7 percent (compared with 5 percent under the LTA). When restrictions are imposed for more than one year, the restraint level for any one product in subsequent years may be exceeded by carry-forward or carryover to the extent of 10 percent, but carry-forward must not represent more than 5 percent. Exporting countries will thus be able to make better use of their quotas through switches from one product to another and from one period to the next.

The new multi-fibre textile arrangement is expected to benefit most of the textile-exporting countries in developing regions. Far Eastern countries such as Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea, which have in the past signed voluntary trade agreements limiting their exports of wool and man-made fibre products, will be allowed higher growth rates, more switches between products, and greater concessions regarding carry-forward and carryover. Others, like India and Pakistan, which export mainly cotton manufactures, can anticipate an improvement in demand for their products following the extension of the arrangement to man-made fibre textiles. Finally, Latin American countries such as Mexico and Brazil, which have only recently entered world export markets for textiles, will be assured of quotas based on their export potential rather than on past performance.

In the short term, the wider coverage of the new multi-fibre textile arrangement may lead to some restraint on world trade in clothing and textiles. In the longer run, however, the arrangement is likely to bring about much faster growth in exports from developing regions, thus contributing to a more economic distribution of the world's textile capacity and to a higher degree of international specialization, as well as to more rapid industrialization in low-income countries.

DEVELOPMENTS AND PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD BANANA MARKET - POSSIBLE INTERNATIONAL APPROACHES

Past trends and historical trade pattern

The world banana economy has experienced sustained growth since the late 1940s, and from 1950 through 1970 world trade expanded at a rate of 4 to 5% compound per year. Exports stagnated in the early 1960s, but from 1964 to 1966 increased at a rate of 10% per annum owing to technological advances, mainly the advent of new disease-resistant Cavendish varieties and of box packaging, which enabled fruit to reach the consumer in better condition and facilitated more widespread distribution. From 1967 to 1970, however, world trade expanded at a rate of only 2% per annum, the increase being almost entirely confined to exports to Japan. By contrast, trade in 1971 rose by about 8% to a record 6.4 million tons, but under the pressure of such heavy supplies prices declined by a roughly equivalent percentage.

Trade in 1972 rose by 3%, with some marginal recovery in prices, but only fractionally in 1973. This was due to heavy wind losses in Central America in mid-year, combined with drought which reduced supplies in a number of major exporting countries. However, despite this tightening of the supply position during 1973, prices on world markets

TABLE 1. – BANANAS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD EXPORTS

Region	1934-38 average	1948-52 average	1958-62 average	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Percent								
LATIN AMERICA	64.3	72.3	66.8	67.4	67.7	71.2	69.0	67.0	68.3
Central America	47.5	49.7	30.8	37.1	39.3	40.9	41.4	41.0	41.7
South America	16.8	22.6	36.0	30.3	28.4	30.3	27.6	26.0	26.6
PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIERS TO EEC [1]	23.0	18.1	20.1	16.5	15.0	13.6	13.3	14.8	12.5
ASIA	6.1	1.3	2.3	7.6	8.2	6.4	9.3	11.3	11.5
OTHER COUNTRIES [2]	6.6	8.3	10.8	8.5	9.1	8.8	8.4	6.9	7.7
World total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Mainly French Overseas Departments, Cameroon, Rep. of Zaire, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Somalia, Surinam, Jamaica and the Windward Islands. – [2] Including domestic shipments from the Canary Islands to mainland Spain and Portuguese Overseas Provinces to Portugal.

did not rise noticeably, and indeed in free markets of northwestern Europe and Japan were generally lower than in 1972.

The historical pattern of world trade in bananas consists of exporting countries, mainly in Latin America, which ship to free markets (in the sense of absence of quantitative restrictions) and others which export to protected markets (see Tables 1 and 2). The latter group enjoys preferential arrangements which have developed as a result of historical ties between present or former territories or provinces and metropolitan European countries. The share of such protected suppliers in world trade has steadily fallen from 28% in the late 1930s to 25% in the early 1960s and is currently averaging about 18 to 20%. The major gains in the same period have been recorded by Latin America and new producing countries in the Far East.

Within Latin America the shares of Central America and South America have fluctuated. Due to

TABLE 2. – BANANAS: TRADE FLOWS, 1968 AND 1973 [1]

From \ To	North America	South America	EEC original member countries (six countries)	EEC new member countries (three countries)	EEC total (nine countries)	Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe	Japan	U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries	Rest of world	World total
	Thousand tons										
1968											
Central America	1 476	—	377	16	393	71	464	35	—	—	1 975
South America	390	255	525	37	562	205	767	246	[2]110	[2]20	1 788
Commonwealth Caribbean	—	—	—	321	321	—	321	—	—	—	321
Franc zone	—	—	444	1	445	—	445	—	—	[2]20	465
Other Associated States of the EEC	—	—	117	—	117	—	117	—	—	—	117
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	355	—	[2]20	375
Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others [3]	—	—	34	7	41	384	425	2	[2]3	[2]93	523
Total	1 866	255	1 497	382	1 879	660	2 539	638	113	153	5 564
1973											
Central America	1 525	—	902	71	973	267	1 240	7	—	[2]30	2 802
South America	412	204	344	47	391	109	500	259	195	[2]70	1 640
Commonwealth Caribbean	—	—	—	208	208	—	208	—	—	—	208
Franc zone	—	—	418	23	441	5	446	—	1	[2]30	477
Other Associated States of the EEC	—	—	65	24	89	2	91	—	—	[2]40	131
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	[2]20	243
Philippines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442	—	—	442
Others [3]	—	—	2	4	6	465	471	—	1	[2]91	563
Total	1 937	204	1 731	377	2 108	848	2 956	931	197	281	6 506

[1] Based on import data. [2] FAO estimates. – [3] Includes domestic shipments from Canary Islands and Madeira to mainland Spain and Portugal.

the inroads of Panama disease, Central American production and exports declined in the 1950s and early 1960s, the slack being taken up by a vast expansion of output and exports from Ecuador. With the successful propagation of disease-resistant Cavendish varieties, associated with improved handling techniques, Central America gradually increased its share of world trade at the expense of South America, notably Ecuador and Colombia. Ecuador was able, to a considerable extent, to hold its absolute volume of exports by diversifying exports, first to western Europe and subsequently to Japan, the centrally planned economy countries of eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R., and some Mediterranean countries. However, with the very rapid emergence of new suppliers in the Far East, Ecuador and indeed all Latin American exporters were faced with increasing difficulties in maintaining shipments to Japan. This led, in the absence of other developments, to more intensive competition among free market suppliers for residual markets, with resulting downward pressure on prices. This situation applied throughout 1971, during the first half of 1972 and again in the first and last quarters of 1973.

Trends in prices and export earnings

Trends in export prices, i.e., unit returns to producing countries, have not been favourable over time. In current terms, export prices have risen only marginally over the past ten years (especially if allowance is made for the extra costs involved in the changeover from bunches to cartons); in real terms they have certainly declined (see Table 3). While export markets were expanding rapidly, the increase in absolute export earnings tended to conceal this unsatisfactory price situation, but as the rate of increase in export volume has declined, exporting countries, especially free market suppliers, have felt the impact of declining real prices. In the past two to three years in particular, bananas have been a depressed commodity in terms of price and have not shared in the general commodity price boom. This difficult situation for producing countries has been accentuated by a sharp rise in costs since September 1973 owing to the general worldwide inflation, and the oil crisis, and reflected in higher cost of production requisites and in very much higher freight costs. Prices to producers have risen in 1974, but the increase has

TABLE 3. – BANANAS: ESTIMATED EXPORT UNIT VALUES

	1961	1963	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973
	U.S. dollars/metric tons						
CURRENT PRICES							
Europe							
Spain (Canary Islands)	100	104	106	107	106	106	106
Central America [1]	65	95	108	100	95	99	100
South America [2]	60	60	78	85	85	85	90
Caribbean							
Guadeloupe/Martinique	135	135	140	141	144	148	150
Jamaica [3]	85	83	89	104	113	116	118
Windward Islands [4]	82	76	78	85	85	125	128
Asia							
China	144	140	160	145	124	103	103
Philippines	—	—		110	110	110	110
Africa							
Ivory Coast [5]	93	105	110	150	155	161	161
Somalia	150	150	153	103	132	138	138
REAL PRICES [6]							
Europe							
Spain (Canary Islands)	101	104	103	91	85	79	68
Central America	65	95	105	85	77	74	65
South America	60	60	76	73	69	63	58
Caribbean							
Guadeloupe/Martinique	136	135	136	121	116	110	97
Jamaica	85	83	86	89	91	87	76
Windward Islands	82	76	76	73	69	93	83
Asia							
China	145	140	155	124	100	77	66
Philippines				94	89	82	71
Africa							
Ivory Coast	93	105	107	128	125	120	104
Somalia	151	150	148	88	106	103	89

[1] Bunches up to 1962, thereafter cartons; additional cost of cartons estimated US$25-30/ton. – [2] Bunches up to 1964, thereafter cartons; additional cost of cartons estimated US$25-30/ton. – [3] Bunches up to 1967, thereafter cartons; additional cost of cartons estimated US$25-30/ton. – [4] Bunches up to 1971, thereafter cartons; additional cost of cartons estimated US$25-30/ton. – [5] Bunches up to 1965, thereafter cartons; additional cost of cartons estimated US$25-30/ton. – [6] Adjusted by the UN index of Export Unit Value of manufactured goods, 1963 = 100.

not in general been proportionate to the rise in costs. On average, import prices during the first eight months of 1974 have been about 10% higher than in January-August 1973, while import volume has been running about 10% lower. However, there has been no reduction in export availabilities, and forecasts made by the Subgroup on Statistics of the Intergovernmental Group on Bananas in May 1974 indicate that exportable supplies in the short and medium term are likely to remain abundant in relation to import demand. In this situation it is hard to see how sustained price increases can be obtained without some form of broad-based remedial action involving, if necessary, action to hold export availabilities in line with market outlets at prices which are remunerative to producers as well as fair to consumers.

Possible international approaches to pricing problems

Preferential suppliers in particular have in the past stressed the necessity of tailoring production to market outlets. The French market has over the years been organized, with a very reasonable degree of success, to provide for balanced growth at favourable prices to producers. In the mid-1960s Jamaica and the Windward Islands operated a market-sharing arrangement on the United Kingdom market (with the unofficial approval of the United Kingdom Government), but in effect it came to an end because of the inability of the two partners to keep the market fully supplied, leading importers to turn to non-Commonwealth nondollar sources. However, it is probable that had the United Kingdom authorities increased dollar allocations on a regular basis, importers would have turned to the Latin American region, where surplus production already existed.

While free market suppliers have not thus far operated any form of market-sharing arrangement, serious discussions were held in the early 1960s among Latin American exporters on the possibility of operating such an arrangement in regard to the United States market. It was suggested that a quota be fixed at the beginning of each year, according to the share of each participating country in the market in an agreed base period. Quotas would have been revised every three months with shortfall allocations as required. Systems of price-fixing and price stabilization were discussed, and it was further proposed that if such an arrangement were successful it might be extended to other markets. Anyway, the arrangement did not materialize, but the climate has changed considerably since these early deliberations took place.

A number of obvious difficulties arise in reaching any type of market-sharing arrangement, at least on a global scale. First, there is the nature of the fruit, highly perishable, subject to the vagaries of weather, which can transform a serious surplus situation into one of scarcity virtually overnight. Such arrangements must therefore be flexible and subject to revision at short notice so that shortfalls can be reallocated. Although this would be difficult, the integrated nature of the banana trade, in particular the position of the multinational companies operating in various supply areas and marketing on a worldwide basis, makes such a scheme far from impossible. Indeed, all exporters/importers have to operate on such a basis with an annual schedule (export target, shipping schedule, etc.), which must be adjusted throughout the year in the light of supply and market developments. Extension of such individual schedules to a national and international scale should not be beyond the bounds of practicality.

In order to achieve this type of coordination, however, it would be necessary to obtain the full support of the multinationals, the three largest of which together handle about 70% of world trade in bananas. In recent years, their share in direct production, but not in marketing, has declined. The struggle for a share in the market has been particularly strong in the last two years in the free markets of western Europe (F.R.G. and Benelux) and in Japan, although at least one multinational corporation operates within the framework of the managed French market. In this context, there need not necessarily be a serious conflict of interest between the multinationals, whose vast experience and integrated operations play a significant role in the operation and performance of the world banana economy, and the exporting countries. They would both stand to gain from an element of stabilization in world markets and measures to achieve better export returns. There are limitations to market-sharing among companies in certain national anti-trust laws, but it is possible that, as part of an intergovernmental arrangement, such coordination might be permissible.

One problem, perhaps more difficult to overcome in the short term at least, is a certain difference in price and quality (defined in this sense as appearance and shelf life of ripe fruit at retail level) of bananas from different supply sources on different import markets. There are obviously reasons for the widely differing levels of cost and profitability, and these include natural environmental and ecological conditions, organizational structure, labour costs and productivity and standard of management. Other things being equal, it might be possible to overcome this problem by paying subsidies to high-cost producers on an agreed tonnage for a specified period. However, when these price/cost differentials are also related to quality differentials, it is apparent that initial attempts at market stabilization might have

to be approached on the basis of separate markets. Preferential suppliers would need continued protection (with provision for shortfall allocations to free market suppliers), although at the same time all efforts should be made to raise the economic performance of high-cost preferential suppliers as well as to improve quality.

The major free market suppliers might be able to agree on a further division of free markets based on estimated import requirements and export availabilities, on indicative prices either f.o.b., c.i.f. or f.o.r. for main markets. It would be necessary to consider whether the simplest formula would be a loose global arrangement allocating proportions of the total market, or whether arrangements based on a regional framework (e.g., North America, Europe, Far East) subdivided as necessary, would be more feasible. In either case, frequent reviews during the year would be required as warranted by market conditions. Proposals for a minimum indicative price arrangement without any quantitative links would seem unrealistic. Another approach might be to exclude from any such arrangement rapidly developing markets such as the centrally planned economy countries and some Near Eastern and Mediterranean countries.

In any understanding, provision would need to be made for new suppliers, particularly those with special advantages such as ideal environmental conditions and proximity to prospective markets. However, the banana industry is highly integrated and, while many countries have the potential to produce, it is not easy to develop a successful distribution chain, particularly to markets which are fully supplied with high-quality fruit and where prices are under pressure. Conversely, any arrangements entered into by traditional suppliers would need to take account of the fact that setting unrealistically high minimum prices would, on the one hand, attract new competitors and, on the other, encourage importers to seek alternative supply sources. Nevertheless, stabilization of producer prices at a reasonable level is a worthwhile, if not necessary, goal, and one which might also find favour in importing countries.

If free market suppliers can introduce an element of coordination into their operations, with favourable impact on prices and export earnings, and if at the same time preferential suppliers can through structural adjustments, etc., become more competitive, the gap between the two might be bridged. This would open the way to a more satisfactory long-term arrangement at the regional and global levels. Within the framework of such arrangements, in which the preferential suppliers are obviously protected by temporary, or rather continued, insulation from world markets, it should not be necessary to maintain tariff barriers. These could be phased out over a period, perhaps with the provision that the proceeds be used during the phasing-out period to help preferential suppliers become competitive or diversify.

Recent international action on bananas

The serious difficulties facing banana-exporting countries were discussed in depth at the recent Second Session of the Subgroup of Exporters of the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Bananas and the Special Session of the Intergovernmental Group.[1] The Subgroup of Exporters stressed the continued deterioration in the terms of trade of banana-producing countries, due to the further decline in the real prices of bananas, and decided to request the Director-General of FAO to convene a Working Party of the Subgroup to formulate specific proposals for action. In developing proposals it was emphasized that the Working Party should examine the need to coordinate export policies, the need to continue efforts to obtain improved access to markets, the possibility of developing a strategy for new markets, and ways and means of achieving fair and remunerative prices.

The Working Party is composed of representatives of the following countries, other exporting countries being entitled to participate on an equal basis: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France (Overseas Departments), Honduras, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Panama and the Philippines. It is to report back to the Subgroup of Exporters and, through it, to the full Intergovernmental Group as soon as practicable, if possible before the end of 1974.

During the Special Session itself, which immediately followed the meeting of the Subgroup of Exporters, many delegates from importing countries expressed their understanding of the need for exporting countries to achieve higher prices and noted the request of the Subgroup of Exporters for a Working Party. They stressed, however, that it was essential for producing countries to bear in mind the fundamental supply/demand position and the necessity of consulting with importing countries on possible ways of achieving the desired price objectives.

In addition to these meetings, a number of Latin American producing countries have endeavoured during 1974 to undertake unilateral action to raise banana prices. The Panama Agreement of March 1974 envisages the establishment of a union of banana-exporting countries (UPEB) and the raising of export returns to producing countries through an

[1] Special Session of the Intergovernmental Group on Bananas (Rome, 21-24 May 1974) for intensive *ad hoc* intergovernmental consultations on bananas in connexion with access to markets and pricing policy in pursuance of Resolution 83 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and Resolution 7 (VII) of the UNCTAD Committee on Commodities.

agreed system of export taxes or minimum prices. However, the formation of the UPEB has so far not been completed. Only two or three countries have imposed minimum taxes or prices, and these have been set at widely varying levels. Furthermore, the price provisions have not been linked to any form of action on export quantities, although it is understood that this was one of the original aims of the UPEB.

Conclusion

It is apparent that, faced with acute cost inflation and worsening terms of trade, banana-producing countries will intensify their efforts to obtain remunerative prices. In considering possible means of attaining these objectives, producing countries in the Working Party of the Subgroup of Exporters and in any other groupings may consider some of the possible lines of approach referred to above, in particular bearing in mind that (*a*) coordination of exports is essential, and to be effective any measures would need the support of exporting countries accounting for a large proportion of world trade in bananas; (*b*) price increases should be realistic, bearing in mind availability of other fruits, and should be set at a level which would not maintain inefficient production or unduly encourage new production; (*c*) minimum prices applied to specific markets would need to be uniform, taking into account transport differentials where appropriate; (*d*) the cooperation and support of importing countries and of the main marketing organizations are desirable and, at least in the short term, essential.

Recently published

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(*FAO Agricultural Development Paper No. 96*)

by EBERHARD DÜLFER

Professor of managerial economics
Director of the Institute for Cooperation in Developing Countries
Philipps University, Marburg, Fed. Rep. of Germany

This book — which is based on personal experiences in organizing and advising cooperatives and counselling government departments in developing regions in southern Europe, Africa, and the Near East — aims to introduce a new approach to the study and evaluation of cooperative activities in developing countries. In view of some disappointing experiences with agricultural cooperatives in such countries, the author attempts to discover the reasons for the lack of success, to identify the prerequisites needed, and to indicate suitable methods and techniques to be applied for successful operations.

Available from FAO Distribution and Sales Section. Price: U.S.$5.00 or £2.00. French and Spanish versions are in preparation.

SYMBOLS:

... Data not available
* Unofficial figures
— None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
( ) Data excluded from totals
F FAO estimate

N.B. - In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Barley: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974[1]

Tableau 1. - Orge: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974[1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974[1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**68 213**	**84 919**	**87 969**	**89 450**	**99 682**	**152 692**	**169 128**	**169 910**
AFRICA	**5 011**	**5 164**	**5 119**	**4 599**	**3 542**	**5 255**	**3 642**	**4 553**
Algeria	810	781	750 F	750 F	476	720	450 F	500 F
Egypt	52	41	35	35 F	137	109	96	95 F
Ethiopia	1 612	1 795	1 700 F	1 700 F	1 323	1 601	1 500 F	1 500 F
Libyan Arab Republic	350	164	150 F	160 F	87	116	70 F	100 F
Morocco	1 627	1 958	2 016	1 465	1 316	2 468	1 255	2 062
Tunisia	501	358	400	420 F	145	180	210	230 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**7 044**	**9 242**	**9 483**	**8 385**	**12 711**	**20 799**	**19 881**	**16 132**
Canada	2 315	5 062	4 981	4 690	3 860	11 285	10 332	8 750
Mexico	219	251	241	240 F	175	294	305	*295
United States	4 509	3 929	4 261	3 454	8 676	9 221	9 244	7 087
SOUTH AMERICA	**1 131**	**1 175**	**1 041**	**988**	**1 256**	**1 506**	**1 273**	**1 210**
Argentina	547	601	490	430 F	679	880	723	*600
Chile	41	67	64	94	74	139	107	162
Colombia	52	69	52	53	106	106	82	93
Ecuador	146	102	93	61	96	106	79	57
Peru	180	182	183	185 F	185	*160	159	*170
ASIA	**22 858**	**22 743**	**23 193**	**23 467**	**27 000**	**31 014**	**29 615**	**31 568**
Afghanistan	350	315 F	315 F	350 F	379	*375	350 F	400 F
China	11 620 F	13 050 F	13 450 F	13 460 F	14 700 F	18 500 F	19 500 F	19 900 F
Cyprus	70	71	75	99	86	81	10	115
India	2 998	2 455	2 406	*2 500	2 590	2 577	2 327	*2 500
Iran	1 000	1 400 F	1 400 F	1 400 F	792	1 009	923	1 000 F
Iraq	1 129	726	600 F	750 F	851	980	462	800 F
Japan	554	121	80	88 F	1 380	325	216	*235
Korea, Rep. of	896	868	962	1 000 F	1 419	1 965	2 110	*2 220
Pakistan	186	157	164	165 F	118	103	109	*113
Syrian Arab Republic	740	593	845	670	649	710	102	658
Turkey	2 791	2 503	2 450	2 500 F	3 447	3 725	2 900	3 000 F
EUROPE	**12 967**	**17 044**	**17 761**	**17 910**	**33 778**	**55 189**	**57 019**	**58 057**
Austria	211	296	318	319	563	977	1 087	1 205
Belgium	131	149	156	150 F	485	639	715	670 F
Bulgaria	336	446	458	465 F	694	1 427	1 368	1 450 F
Czechoslovakia	682	850	873	865	1 556	2 651	2 962	2 900 F
Denmark	912	1 406	1 445	1 483	3 506	5 572	5 490	5 800
Finland	235	466	458	443	400	1 140	992	963
France	2 353	2 674	2 788	2 724	6 594	10 426	10 844	10 030
German Dem. Rep.	438	618	692	695 F	1 291	2 592	2 848	2 900 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1 150	1 549	1 671	1 667	3 462	5 997	6 622	7 020
Greece	184	411	411	*420	248	867	848	*960
Hungary	518	292	288	*275	970	807	876	800 F
Ireland	171	252	237	260	575	981	845	1 050 F
Italy	203	186	203	245 F	276	390	457	545 F
Netherlands	98	83	90	73	390	340	383	320 F
Norway	174	181	172	172 F	440	522	535	632
Poland	704	1 017	1 085	1 100 F	1 368	2 750	3 165	3 200 F
Romania	237	327	315	310 F	415	839	700 F	780 F
Spain	1 420	2 519	2 745	2 937	1 959	4 358	4 408	5 075
Sweden	406	582	599	610	1 167	1 883	1 768	2 040
Switzerland	31	42	45	*45	102	165	200 F	180 F
United Kingdom	1 858	2 288	2 267	*2 200	6 668	9 244	8 988	*8 700
Yugoslavia	369	290	328	335 F	557	487	676	680 F
OCEANIA	**906**	**2 282**	**1 986**	**2 300**	**1 076**	**2 116**	**2 718**	**2 790**
Australia	873	2 185	1 914	2 219	978	1 780	2 467	2 500
New Zealand	33	97	72	81	98	336	251	290
U.S.S.R.	**18 296**	**27 269**	**29 387**	**31 800 F**	**20 318**	**36 813**	**54 981**	**55 600 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**18 430**	**24 938**	**25 407**	**24 783**	**42 573**	**67 125**	**67 539**	**64 942**
North America	6 824	8 991	9 242	8 145	12 536	20 505	19 576	15 837
Western Europe	10 042	13 482	14 038	14 193	27 478	44 113	44 979	46 015
Oceania	906	2 282	1 986	2 300	1 076	2 116	2 718	2 790
Other developed market economies	657	183	141	150	1 483	391	266	300
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**16 793**	**15 925**	**15 821**	**15 504**	**15 539**	**18 839**	**14 709**	**17 074**
Africa	4 569	4 919	4 893	4 364	3 280	4 997	3 444	4 323
Latin America	1 350	1 426	1 281	1 228	1 431	1 800	1 577	1 505
Near East	6 738	6 038	6 055	6 188	6 657	7 349	5 096	6 363
Far East	4 137	3 542	3 592	3 724	4 170	4 693	4 592	4 883
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**32 989**	**44 056**	**46 742**	**49 158**	**41 570**	**66 728**	**86 880**	**87 894**
Asia	11 768	13 226	13 631	13 640	14 952	18 839	19 859	20 252
Europe and U.S.S.R.	21 221	30 831	33 111	35 518	26 619	47 888	67 021	67 642

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 2. - Maize: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 2. - Maïs: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**99 283**	**108 698**	**111 814**	**115 340**	**215 618**	**304 142**	**311 248**	**299 380**
AFRICA	**14 618**	**18 275**	**16 189**	**18 350**	**16 191**	**24 695**	**17 139**	**25 840**
Angola	516 F	*530	*530	550 F	*408	*400	*450	500 F
Cameroon	272 F	*335	*305	350 F	278 F	*350	*314	350 F
Egypt	678	646	*660	750 F	1 913	2 421	2 507	2 750 F
Ethiopia	777	901	900 F	...	743	1 004	1 000 F	...
Ghana	210	378	370 F	380 F	202	389	*387	400 F
Kenya	1 040 F	*1 255	1 100 F	1 100 F	1 110 F	1 660	1 300 F	1 400 F
Malawi	848	1 100 F	1 150 F	1 100 F	807	1 150 F	1 200 F	1 100 F
Morocco	442	481	446	433	352	368	218	323
Mozambique	409 F	420 F	400 F	...	361 F	430	*500	...
Nigeria	1 260	1 426	1 200 F	1 300 F	1 040	1 182	600 F	1 000 F
Rhodesia	396 F	520 F	520 F	600 F	833	*1 540	635 F	1 700 F
South Africa	4 186 F	5 650 F	4 000 F	6 150 F	5 229	9 630	4 160	11 023
Tanzania	836 F	1 250 F	1 300 F	1 000 F	543 F	863	888	550 F
Zaire	266 F	654	600 F	600 F	239	433	370 F	450 F
Zambia	260 F	285 F	294 F	...	492 F	612	374 F	350 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**32 068**	**32 965**	**35 257**	**36 270**	**105 825**	**155 386**	**158 232**	**135 630**
Canada	226	548	530	575	1 073	2 528	2 767	2 835
El Salvador	184	205	*210	...	198	237	*418	380 F
Guatemala	665	*832	*870	...	591	*666	*805	750 F
Honduras	275	*290	*295	*300	298	*290	*295	*325
Mexico	6 960	7 026	7 520	7 650 F	7 369	9 401	9 800	*10 737
Nicaragua	174	211	*222	...	152	131	*201	...
United States	22 933	23 237	24 993	25 818	95 561	141 568	143 344	119 830
SOUTH AMERICA	**13 085**	**16 224**	**16 949**	**16 680**	**17 813**	**23 887**	**28 198**	**29 800**
Argentina	2 836	3 147	3 565	3 584	4 984	5 860	9 700	9 900
Brazil	7 814	10 539	*11 000	10 506	10 112	14 891	*15 300	16 381
Chile	86	84	86	108	204	283	294	367
Colombia	747	755	755 F	800 F	826	872	900 F	950 F
Paraguay	121	184	119	212	154	210	236	276
Peru	337	301	324	355 F	490	589	590	650 F
Uruguay	229	181	226	189	148	141	229	*189
Venezuela	441	465	400 F	450 F	477	506	402	550 F
ASIA	**22 256**	**24 964**	**27 109**	**26 420**	**36 770**	**44 937**	**48 361**	**46 090**
Afghanistan	501	460 F	460 F	...	711	700 F	680 F	700 F
China [2]	9 178 F	10 526 F	10 634 F	10 600 F	22 756 F	28 570 F	29 750 F	28 600 F
India	4 630	5 726	6 000 F	5 600 F	4 593	6 206	*6 300	5 000 F
Indonesia	2 870	2 160	3 289	2 700 F	2 804	2 254	2 912	2 500 F
Nepal	437	435 F	435 F	...	849	785	800 F	760 F
Pakistan	492	645	633	...	513	706	767	750 F
Philippines	1 978	2 325	2 828	2 750 F	1 305	1 831	2 342	2 200 F
Thailand	422	997	*1 110	1 250 F	816	1 315	2 029	2 600 F
Turkey	674	601	617	630 F	950	1 030	1 100	1 200 F
EUROPE	**11 280**	**12 159**	**12 197**	**12 350**	**25 710**	**45 071**	**45 564**	**46 730**
Austria	51	132	147	149	197	726	966	900
Bulgaria	632	689	623	650 F	1 601	2 974	2 565	2 700 F
Czechoslovakia	180	144	169	180 F	474	642	619	750 F
France	914	1 877	1 953	1 993	2 760	8 596	10 671	9 680
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	16	118	106	105	55	564	573	550 F
Greece	167	164	168	175 F	241	579	585	620 F
Hungary	1 281	1 413	1 464	1 483 F	3 350	5 554	5 930	6 100 F
Italy	1 108	891	874	890 F	3 633	4 789	4 923	4 800 F
Portugal	492	390	354	360 F	560	519	530	550 F
Romania	3 308	3 197	3 203	3 210 F	5 853	9 817	7 400	9 000 F
Spain	471	534	531	540 F	1 101	1 923	2 054	2 100 F
Yugoslavia	2 474	2 383	2 378	2 390 F	5 618	7 930	8 256	8 500 F
OCEANIA	**90**	**99**	**82**	**77**	**188**	**336**	**314**	**293**
Australia	84	78	64	57	169	214	188	157
U.S.S.R.	**5 887**	**4 012**	**4 031**	**5 200 F**	**13 122**	**9 830**	**13 440**	**15 000 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**33 189**	**36 082**	**36 177**	**39 280**	**116 390**	**179 894**	**179 385**	**161 910**
North America	23 159	23 785	25 523	26 390	96 634	144 096	146 112	122 660
Western Europe	5 717	6 539	6 564	6 650	14 239	25 798	28 772	27 900
Oceania	88	96	80	75	186	330	308	285
Other developed market economies	4 225	5 662	4 010	6 160	5 332	9 669	4 193	11 060
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**44 899**	**51 859**	**54 709**	**53 930**	**50 939**	**65 555**	**70 731**	**73 890**
Africa	9 726	11 965	11 497	11 420	9 031	12 634	10 451	12 040
Latin America	21 994	25 405	26 682	26 550	27 005	35 177	40 319	42 770
Near East	1 918	1 823	1 866	1 960	3 642	4 306	4 452	4 790
Far East	11 259	12 663	14 661	13 995	11 260	13 433	15 504	14 280
Other developing market economies	2	3	3	3	2	5	5	5
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**21 195**	**20 758**	**20 928**	**22 130**	**48 289**	**58 694**	**61 132**	**63 580**
Asia	9 745	11 126	11 264	11 230	23 696	29 591	30 900	29 750
Europe and U.S.S.R.	11 450	9 632	9 664	10 900	24 593	29 103	30 232	33 830

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. [2] Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taïwan.

Table 3. - Rice (paddy): Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 3. - Riz (paddy): Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**123 389**	**129 981**	**134 112**	**133 570**	**251 925**	**292 716**	**320 713**	**317 315**
AFRICA	**3 177**	**3 946**	**3 943**	**4 050**	**5 541**	**7 262**	**7 063**	**7 510**
Egypt	348	481	450 F	480 F	1 845	2 507	2 274	2 500 F
Madagascar	843	939	920 F	940 F	1 563	1 840	1 848	1 900 F
Sierra Leone	273	348	351	370 F	336	477	479	520 F
Tanzania	81	98	97 F	90 F	117	171	150 F	130 F
Zaire	72 F	276	290 F	...	62	206	200 F	...
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**1 293**	**1 399**	**1 566**	**1 710**	**4 054**	**5 308**	**5 746**	**6 750**
Cuba	102	*140	150 F	150 F	152	*350	*375	390 F
Dominican Republic	63	*67	*66	*66	131	*200	*177	*193
Mexico	137	165	160	*170	314	404	420	450 F
Panama	111	105	*107	109	122	125	*165	171
United States	705	736	878	1 006	3 084	3 875	4 210	5 148
SOUTH AMERICA	**4 648**	**5 656**	**5 833**	**5 780**	**8 060**	**10 507**	**10 286**	**10 540**
Argentina	55	83	77	83	193	294	260	316
Brazil	3 809	4 821	*4 900	4 771	6 123	7 824	*7 448	7 459
Colombia	293	276	*276	*308	576	1 000	*1 050	*1 200
Guyana	108	80	121	...	239	159	234	...
Peru	80	105	103	...	324	436	427	...
Venezuela	79	65	136 F	*150	136	165	272	*300
ASIA	**113 752**	**118 107**	**121 835**	**121 050**	**232 202**	**266 126**	**293 526**	**288 180**
Bangladesh	8 955	9 630	*9 955	9 500 F	15 034	15 134	19 350	18 300
Burma	4 741	4 528	4 911	4 900 F	7 786	7 361	8 630	8 200 F
China [2]	30 953 F	33 740 F	34 755 F	35 200 F	86 038 F	104 196 F	108 962 F	110 500 F
India	35 626	36 019	*37 000	36 000 F	52 733	57 949	*67 600	60 000 F
Indonesia	7 036	7 983	8 383	8 650 F	12 393	18 031	21 500	22 500 F
Iran	292 F	380 F	400 F	450 F	851	1 200	1 334	1 500 F
Iraq	97	94	94 F	90 F	138	268	157	200 F
Japan	3 281	2 640	2 620	2 720 F	16 444	15 440	15 766	16 000 F
Khmer Republic	2 284	1 548	737	646	2 461	2 138	953	929
Korea, Rep. of	1 169	1 191	1 220 F	1 225 F	4 809	5 500	6 038	6 067
Laos	728	665	665	...	609	817	883	...
Malaysia								
West Malaysia	382	572	*592	*624	957	1 566	1 727	1 800 F
Nepal	1 099	1 200 F	1 300 F	...	2 147	2 010	*2 402	...
Pakistan	1 287	1 482	1 472	1 500 F	1 824	3 487	3 576	3 700 F
Philippines	3 147	3 303	3 589	3 600 F	3 957	4 898	5 532	5 550 F
Sri Lanka	505	639	671	...	967	1 312	1 312	1 500 F
Thailand	6 348	6 571	7 392	7 390 F	11 267	11 669	*14 650	14 600 F
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	2 472	2 700	2 830	2 900	5 029	6 348	7 025	7 200
EUROPE	**326**	**401**	**413**	**410**	**1 517**	**1 597**	**1 994**	**1 940**
France	31	20	17	17	120	52	71	76
Greece	22	15	*17	19	88	74	82	*93
Hungary	19	28	27	28	36	61	69	...
Italy	121	183	200	*200	612	751	1 043	980 F
Portugal	37	43	40	33	167	164	184	*160
Romania	14	27	23	...	40	45	54 F	...
Spain	62	59	61	61	386	346	385	*400
OCEANIA	**35**	**50**	**60**	**77**	**161**	**269**	**336**	**443**
Australia	22	40	51	68	136	248	316	423
U.S.S.R.	**158**	**421**	**462**	***495**	**390**	**1 647**	**1 761**	**1 950 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**4 287**	**3 745**	**3 892**	**4 130**	**21 063**	**20 984**	**22 091**	**23 315**
North America	705	736	878	1 006	3 084	3 875	4 210	5 148
Western Europe	278	328	342	335	1 397	1 417	1 795	1 740
Oceania	22	40	51	68	136	248	316	423
Other developed market economies	3 282	2 641	2 621	2 721	16 446	15 443	15 769	16 003
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**85 232**	**89 450**	**92 361**	**91 005**	**138 524**	**159 959**	**182 150**	**175 600**
Africa	2 827	3 460	3 486	3 565	3 693	4 747	4 780	5 000
Latin America	5 235	6 319	6 521	6 480	9 031	11 940	11 822	12 140
Near East	1 010	1 211	1 210	1 306	3 403	4 526	4 399	4 830
Far East	76 147	78 449	81 134	79 645	122 372	138 725	161 129	153 610
Other developing market economies	13	10	10	10	25	21	20	20
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**33 870**	**36 786**	**37 858**	**38 435**	**92 339**	**111 773**	**116 472**	**118 400**
Asia	33 664	36 292	37 325	37 870	91 828	109 946	114 512	116 250
Europe and U.S.S.R.	206	494	533	565	510	1 827	1 960	2 150

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taïwan.

Table 4. - Wheat: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 4. - Blé: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area — Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	210 892	214 928	221 540	227 088	254 390	347 848	376 415	373 384
AFRICA	7 656	9 070	8 862	8 859	6 381	9 751	8 462	9 564
Algeria	1 969	2 336	2 000 F	1 800 F	1 254	1 956	1 100 F	700 F
Egypt	557	523	524	550 F	1 459	1 618	1 837	1 750 F
Ethiopia	928	1 136	*1 100	*1 100	663	923	*860	*850
Morocco	1 578	1 998	2 039	2 111	1 336	2 161	1 574	3 048
South Africa	1 197	1 450 F	1 480 F	1 500 F	840	1 746	1 790	1 650 F
Tunisia	1 002	1 040	1 140	1 100 F	495	730	690	760
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	31 397	28 439	32 304	36 317	49 985	58 272	65 944	65 184
Canada	11 145	8 640	9 858	9 655	15 364	14 514	16 458	14 269
Mexico	784	629	596	680 F	1 549	1 672	2 000	*2 400
United States	19 432	19 135	21 802	25 941	33 040	42 047	46 577	48 461
SOUTH AMERICA	7 385	8 536	6 851	8 037	10 048	10 603	9 886	11 473
Argentina	4 916	4 965	3 957	4 500 F	7 541	7 900	6 560	7 000 F
Brazil	812	2 320	*1 820	*2 250	574	983	*1 938	*2 700
Chile	753	712	534	601	1 082	1 195	747	871
Peru	153	138	145	170 F	150	140	149	180 F
Uruguay	453	185	*204	300 F	465	187	297	500 F
ASIA	62 452	74 797	74 554	77 299	55 950	94 060	88 891	91 512
Afghanistan	2 321	2 400 F	2 400 F	2 600 F	2 207	2 950	3 300 F	3 500 F
China	25 175 F	28 701 F	28 701 F	29 000 F	22 230 F	34 502 F	35 002 F	35 500 F
India	13 402	19 139	19 881	*20 500	11 191	26 410	24 923	*23 000
Iran	3 580	5 000	5 000	5 000 F	2 873	4 500	4 600	4 400 F
Iraq	1 595	1 915	1 156	1 500 F	849	2 625	957	*1 800
Israel	58	109	101	105 F	90	301	230	270
Japan	572	114	75	80 F	1 332	284	202	*220
Jordan	268	224	113	220 F	180	211	38	*225
Korea, Rep. of	138	101	103	110 F	277	241	257	*280
Pakistan	4 984	5 797	5 971	6 760	4 152	6 890	7 442	7 635
Syrian Arab Republic	1 396	1 354	1 317	1 394	1 093	1 808	593	1 695
Turkey [2]	7 959	8 708	8 465	8 700 F	8 585	12 275	10 080	11 600 F
EUROPE	28 573	27 725	26 489	27 543	59 349	82 123	82 053	89 402
Austria	276	274	266	269	704	863	939	1 012
Belgium [2]	215	213	201	205 F	826	950	1 006	950 F
Bulgaria [2]	1 222	961	934	950 F	2 213	3 582	3 258	3 300 F
Czechoslovakia [2]	735	1 192	1 235	1 250 F	1 779	4 017	4 645	4 900 F
Denmark	130	135	123	106	535	592	540	480
Finland	259	179	188	217	448	462	462	536
France	4 265	3 958	3 958	4 106	12 495	18 123	17 792	18 852
German Dem. Rep.	430	690	696	700 F	1 357	2 744	2 861	2 940 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of [2]	1 391	1 626	1 603	1 622	4 607	6 608	7 134	7 720
Greece	1 193	904	865	*933	1 765	1 919	1 659	*2 200
Hungary	1 083	1 317	1 294	1 400	2 020	4 095	4 495	5 100 F
Ireland	104	68	54	52	343	270	187	200 F
Italy	4 398	3 804	3 590	3 740	8 857	9 421	8 898	9 640
Netherlands	138	156	138	130	606	673	725	715
Poland	1 516	2 048	1 960	1 970 F	2 988	5 147	5 805	5 900 F
Portugal	688	511	479	*500	550	612	489	540
Romania	2 966	2 523	2 363	2 400 F	4 321	6 041	5 490	5 700 F
Spain [2]	4 161	3 587	3 147	3 282	4 365	4 562	3 915	4 503
Sweden	264	268	290	344	909	1 150	1 335	1 443
Switzerland [2]	109	97	100	*95	355	400	390 F	400 F
United Kingdom	870	1 127	1 146	*1 250	3 520	4 780	5 011	*5 800
Yugoslavia [2]	2 006	1 925	1 697	1 850	3 599	4 844	4 740	6 300
OCEANIA	6 806	7 869	9 324	9 133	8 470	7 046	12 349	11 249
Australia	6 726	7 761	9 213	9 060	8 222	6 657	11 951	11 000
New Zealand	80	108	111	73	248	389	398	249
U.S.S.R.	66 622	58 492	63 155	*59 900	64 207	85 993	109 680	95 000 F
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	59 715	56 175	60 513	65 145	103 698	122 237	132 909	137 460
North America	30 577	27 775	31 662	35 596	48 404	56 561	63 039	62 733
Western Europe	20 505	18 858	17 871	18 731	44 562	56 298	55 299	61 338
Oceania	6 806	7 869	9 324	9 133	8 470	7 046	12 349	11 249
Other developed market economies	1 828	1 673	1 666	1 685	2 262	2 331	2 222	2 140
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	50 900	62 299	60 112	63 801	49 123	79 012	71 550	76 900
Africa	5 725	6 875	6 637	6 499	4 010	6 206	4 656	5 820
Latin America	8 206	9 200	7 493	8 758	11 629	12 314	11 941	13 924
Near East	18 116	20 666	19 498	20 623	17 608	26 533	21 839	25 714
Far East	18 853	25 559	26 484	27 921	15 875	33 960	33 114	31 442
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	100 277	96 453	100 914	98 142	101 570	146 599	171 956	159 024
Asia	25 586	29 095	29 141	29 430	22 575	34 782	35 522	35 960
Europe and U.S.S.R.	74 691	67 359	71 773	68 712	78 994	111 818	136 434	123 064

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Includes spelt.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Y compris l'épeautre.

Table 5. - Coffee: Production, 1961-65, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 5. - Café: Production, 1961-65, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	1961-65	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques						
WORLD	**4 360**	**4 310**	**3 855**	**4 698**	**4 576**	**4 124**	**4 772**
AFRICA	**1 012**	**1 323**	**1 294**	**1 274**	**1 339**	**1 203**	**1 298**
Angola	185	215	204	228	*225	*210	*216
Burundi	13	15	23	25	19	*23	24 F
Cameroon	51	79	81	65	93	95 F	101 F
Central African Republic	9	11	*10	*11	*11	*11	*11
Equatorial Guinea	7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*6	*7
Ethiopia	142	170	175	175 F	175 F	180 F	183 F
Ghana	3	*5	*3	*2	3 F	4	3 F
Guinea	12	*12	*9	*6	*8	*7	*8
Ivory Coast	205	280	240	268	*300	*186	*252
Kenya	40	54	59	60	*76	*65	*75
Madagascar	65	64	67	58	65	65 F	65 F
Rwanda	8	12	14	16	11	14	*15
Tanzania	42	51	64	*57	52	58	*58
Togo	12	14	14	6	7	6 F	6 F
Uganda	139	247	221	195	184	171 F	179 F
Zaire	60	*66	*81	*78	*83	*79	*74
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**644**	**692**	**722**	**775**	**760**	**790**	**799**
Costa Rica	60	75	*75	*81	*80	*95	*89
Cuba	37	*30	*29	*29	*26	*30	*27
Dominican Republic	44	44	44	*43	*45	*43	*45
El Salvador	115	144	129	160	129	134	150 F
Guatemala	111	114	133	133	*135	154	154 F
Haiti	37	27	33	*35	*32	*33	*33
Honduras	29	33	*34	*42	*51	*43	*48
Mexico	153	173	184	192	198	200	*210
Nicaragua	29	32	34	38	42	*34	*39
Panama	5	5	4	5	5	*5	*5
Puerto Rico	16	9	15	11	12	*13	*12
United States	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
SOUTH AMERICA	**2 454**	**1 945**	**1 482**	**2 231**	**2 093**	**1 748**	**2 286**
Brazil [2]	1 820	1 284	755	*1 550	*1 475	*1 026	1 500 F
Colombia	468	480	*507	*468	*432	*528	*570
Ecuador	53	*40	*78	*66	*60	*52	*72
Peru	47	68	65	71	66	65	65 F
Venezuela	56	61	61	58	40	58	59 F
ASIA	**243**	**327**	**328**	**387**	**349**	**343**	**346**
India	55	73	64	110	69	91	90
Indonesia	120	168	178	188	189	164	*168
Philippines	38	44	49	52	54	52	*52
Sri Lanka	6	11	7	8	10	10 F	10 F
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	3	4	4	4	4	4	*4
Yemen Arab Republic	5	*4	4	4	5	5 F	5 F
OCEANIA	**7**	**23**	**30**	**31**	**36**	**40**	**42**
New Caledonia	2	2	1	1	*2	*2	2 F
Papua New Guinea	4	21	29	*30	*34	*39	*41
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
North America	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**4 353**	**4 303**	**3 848**	**4 691**	**4 569**	**4 116**	**4 764**
Africa	1 012	1 323	1 294	1 274	1 339	1 203	1 298
Latin America	3 095	2 636	2 202	3 005	2 852	2 536	3 084
Near East	5	4	4	4	5	5	5
Far East	235	318	318	377	337	331	334
Other developing market economies	7	23	30	31	36	40	42
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**3**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**7**
Asia	3	6	6	6	6	7	7

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Official data for calendar years. Beginning 1959, the data officially reported in terms of dry cherries have been converted into clean coffee at 50 percent.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Données officielles pour les années civiles. Depuis 1959, les données officiellement exprimées en café séché en cerises ont été converties en équivalent de café nettoyé à 50 pour cent.

Table 6. - Cotton (lint): Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973, and 1974 [1]

Tableau 6. - Coton (fibre): Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**32 932**	**33 926**	**33 233**	**34 170**	**10 931**	**13 047**	**12 921**	**13 270**
AFRICA	**4 234**	**5 182**	**5 212**	**4 970**	**999**	**1 388**	**1 300**	**1 370**
Angola	38	*81	*89	95 F	5	*18	*33	35 F
Cameroon	75	*88	*71	80 F	15	*17	*11	15 F
Central African Republic	122	*125	*121	130 F	10	*17	*17	18 F
Chad	301	276	284	300 F	31	38	27	35 F
Dahomey	28	47	56 F	...	1	19	22 F	...
Egypt	738	652	*672	*630	452	514	490	480 F
Ivory Coast	48	65	60 F	65 F	3	25	20 F	23 F
Mali	38	*71	*71	75 F	8	26	*16	20 F
Mozambique	301	*364	*364	364 F	35	45	*48	50 F
Nigeria	517	600 F	580 F	600 F	117	106 F	92 F	95 F
Rhodesia	5	60 F	60 F	60 F	2	*44	*35	*43
South Africa	46	*81	*81	*101	10	*18	*21	*36
Sudan	439	505	*486	*490	148	239	195	*239
Tanzania	323	400 F	420 F	400 F	47	*76	*87	83 F
Uganda	831	*1 124	*1 112	*809	69	*75	*77	65 F
Upper Volta	42	72	109	120 F	2	12	*11	13 F
Zaire	97	*162	*170	...	14	*24	*24	...
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**7 038**	**6 025**	**5 607**	**6 180**	**3 949**	**3 627**	**3 420**	**3 525**
El Salvador	90	73	85	*93	66	68	69	*75
Guatemala	81	70	*89	*105	50	81	93	*116
Mexico [2]	800	500	420	500 F	497	386	326	400 F
Nicaragua	112	109	136	*183	75	103	103	*147
United States	5 915	5 254	4 854	5 273	3 247	2 984	2 821	2 778
SOUTH AMERICA	**3 272**	**3 590**	**3 505**	**3 520**	**844**	**1 016**	**1 055**	**1 005**
Argentina	522	398	467	450 F	120	87	125	*108
Bolivia	3	47	*61	*66	1	16	*22	*16
Brazil [2]	2 226	2 631	2 428	2 428	482	672	640	596
Colombia	152	270	*247	...	72	136	*130	140 F
Paraguay	51	51	*81	*99	11	15	25	*29
Peru	248	120 F	148	155 F	140	*65	*87	90 F
Venezuela	47	56	*56	...	11	20	*21	...
ASIA	**15 385**	**15 986**	**15 790**	**16 280**	**3 224**	**4 340**	**4 373**	**4 510**
Afghanistan	109	60 F	60 F	...	26	*29	*26	27 F
China	4 074	*4 533	*4 452	4 500 F	*1 150	*1 409	*1 539	1 560 F
India [2]	7 987	7 811	7 729	8 000 F	1 032	1 164	1 160	1 150 F
Iran	362	*334	*334	*380	121	*207	*201	*230
Israel	15	35	*31	*37	16	40	*37	43 F
Pakistan [2]	1 454	2 011	1 845	*1 900	380	701	659	680 F
Syrian Arab Republic	284	*238	244	*215	156	*163	*156	140 F
Thailand	64	*81	*61	...	16	*25	*25	...
Turkey	660	760	677	*770	273	544	513	*596
EUROPE	**567**	**368**	**335**	**365**	**210**	**214**	**203**	**210**
Bulgaria	52	37	37	...	13	17	17	...
Greece	201	173	*146	*155	89	132	*117	130 F
Spain	264	122	119	*140	94	56	60	55 F
OCEANIA	**15**	**40**	**43**	**39**	**4**	**44**	**32**	**30**
Australia	15	40	43	39	4	44	32	*30
U.S.S.R.	**2 421**	**2 735**	**2 742**	***2 820**	**1 701**	**2 418**	**2 538**	**2 620 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**6 485**	**5 719**	**5 285**	**5 770**	**3 467**	**3 282**	**3 092**	**3 075**
North America	5 915	5 254	4 854	5 270	3 247	2 984	2 821	2 780
Western Europe	493	309	276	305	189	192	181	190
Oceania	15	40	43	39	4	44	32	30
Other developed market economies	62	116	112	150	27	58	58	80
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**19 845**	**20 840**	**20 655**	**20 990**	**4 588**	**5 915**	**5 724**	**5 990**
Africa	3 011	3 944	3 973	3 740	389	617	594	615
Latin America	4 395	4 361	4 258	4 425	1 546	1 659	1 654	1 755
Near East	2 651	2 634	2 561	2 630	1 192	1 722	1 605	1 735
Far East	9 789	9 901	9 863	10 190	1 461	1 916	1 871	1 880
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**6 602**	**7 365**	**7 294**	**7 420**	**2 877**	**3 854**	**4 105**	**4 210**
Asia	4 107	4 571	4 493	4 540	1 155	1 415	1 545	1 565
Europe and U.S.S.R.	2 496	2 794	2 801	2 880	1 722	2 440	2 559	2 640

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. - [2] Data published by the International Cotton Advisory Committee.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Données publiées par le Comité consultatif international du coton.

Table 7. - Meat: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 7. - Viande: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948-52	1972	1973	1973 I	1973 II	1973 III	1973 IV	1973 V	1974 I	1974 II	1974 III	1974 IV	1974 V
		Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
Argentina	Beef and veal	161.3	183.2	*165.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12.5	20.3	*25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	16.2	11.0	*11.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*190.0*	*214.5*	*201.1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	51.2	110.1	124.4	112.3	116.0	135.7	100.9	147.2	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	7.5	17.6	19.6	18.1	17.9	20.3	17.6	25.0	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	72.1	47.5	71.8	60.0	64.4	41.4	45.3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*85.3*	*199.8*	*191.5*	*202.2*	*193.9*	*220.4*	*159.9*	*217.5*	...	...	...	...	...
Austria (Com.) [1]	Beef and veal	...	12.0	12.8	11.7	11.3	11.9	11.8	12.9	14.3	13.4	13.9	14.4	14.2
	Pork	...	19.0	18.5	17.5	16.7	18.5	19.4	20.1	18.2	17.2	18.7	20.5	19.4
	Total	...	*31.0*	*31.3*	*29.2*	*28.0*	*30.4*	*31.2*	*33.0*	*32.5*	*30.6*	*32.6*	*34.9*	*33.6*
Belgium	Beef	9.4	19.1	19.7	20.3	18.0	18.9	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Veal	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork [2]	12.0	40.3	46.6	42.4	37.5	42.9	44.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*23.1*	*61.7*	*68.2*	*65.0*	*57.5*	*63.8*	*66.5*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	26.4	62.8	62.2	57.4	56.5	73.4	51.2	56.9	57.6	53.8	73.7	60.7	59.6
	Pork	24.1	44.5	43.1	42.2	40.4	53.3	41.9	41.6	42.8	46.7	56.5	43.9	43.6
	Total	*51.4*	*107.6*	*105.7*	*99.9*	*97.2*	*127.0*	*93.4*	*98.8*	*100.7*	*100.8*	*130.6*	*104.9*	*103.3*
Denmark [1,3]	Beef and veal	13.3	15.8	...	19.1	18.0	15.3	15.8	18.8	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	26.4	67.8	...	70.8	64.1	66.2	63.3	79.1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*[4]5.4*	*19.1*	*18.0*	*17.1*	*16.5*	*16.5*	*16.7*	*18.8*	*21.3*	*18.5*	*17.1*	*21.2*	*20.6*
Finland (Ins.)	Beef	[4]40.0	90.2	91.8	97.8	81.6	87.2	87.6	89.7	106.7	99.6	...	...	...
France (Ins.)	Veal	[4]14.6	26.0	25.1	24.7	21.8	23.4	24.2	25.3	25.7	23.3	...	...	...
	Pork	[4]29.4	93.6	94.1	98.0	89.4	98.3	96.1	98.4	97.3	87.4	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[4]4.6	10.4	10.4	8.3	8.1	9.6	12.3	11.8	9.1	8.8	...	...	...
	Total	*88.6*	*220.2*	*221.4*	*228.8*	*200.9*	*218.5*	*220.2*	*225.2*	*238.8*	*219.1*	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Beef	[5,6]37.6	91.4	94.9	95.9	81.5	86.0	86.7	87.7	114.6	96.1	106.3	108.7	107.2
	Veal	[5,6]6.5	6.0	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.2	5.1	5.5	4.8	5.2	6.3	5.8
	Pork	[5,6]49.7	196.0	189.4	209.8	188.4	196.8	194.3	185.2	203.9	179.8	193.7	203.7	193.8
	Total	*93.8*	*294.5*	*290.6*	*312.1*	*276.1*	*289.5*	*288.4*	*279.1*	*325.2*	*281.7*	*306.4*	*320.1*	*307.8*
Hungary (Com.)	*Total*	...	*35.5*	*32.7*	*31.4*	*27.8*	*31.5*	*28.7*	*35.3*	*28.6*	*29.1*	*32.9*	*33.1*	*40.7*
Italy [7]	Beef and veal	19.6	62.7	...	65.0	59.4	66.5	...	63.7	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork [8]	15.9	44.0	...	96.3	51.1	39.9	...	33.2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*38.2*	*110.3*	...	*164.2*	*113.3*	*109.9*	...	*127.3*	...	...	...	...	...
Japan (Ins.)	Beef and veal	5.1	26.4	*18.3	21.9	21.2	21.7	18.9	19.9	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	3.8	73.8	...	71.1	74.2	80.1	74.4	78.5	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia West Malaysia (Com.)	*Total*	2.1	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	Beef and veal	10.8	22.3	...	23.0	19.7	20.2	21.0	22.4	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork [8]	17.2	61.9	...	67.7	60.1	66.9	60.2	64.9	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	0.5	0.9	...	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*28.5*	*85.1*	...	*91.7*	*80.4*	*87.7*	*81.7*	*87.7*	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	[9]15.7	[10]34.4	[10]37.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	[9]3.3	[10]3.7	[10]3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[9]27.1	[10]47.5	[10]46.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*46.1*	*85.6*	*86.7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland (Ins.) [3,11]	Beef and veal	...	32.8	34.8	...	[12]34.2	...	...	[12]29.9	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	...	113.5	129.4	...	[12]129.2	...	...	[12]136.5	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	...	0.7	0.8	...	[12]0.7	...	...	[12]0.7	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	147.0	165.0	...	[12]164.1	...	...	[12]167.1	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	Beef and veal	...	5.6	6.4	5.2	4.8	6.1	6.3	6.9	...	...	5.8	5.0	...
	Pork	...	5.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.0	6.3	...	...	5.9	5.1	...
	Total	...	*11.7*	*13.6*	*11.9*	*11.3*	*13.7*	*13.6*	*14.5*	...	...	*12.4*	*10.9*	...
Spain	Beef and veal	8.5	25.2	30.5	27.1	23.9	25.1	25.7	27.8	33.6	32.3	30.9	31.4	...
	Pork	12.2	38.4	49.0	60.0	46.4	46.4	38.9	41.3	78.9	63.3	62.4	59.2	...
	Mutton and lamb	6.5	11.5	11.9	8.9	9.1	10.9	12.6	14.0	11.7	11.8	12.3	13.8	...
	Total	*27.2*	*75.1*	*91.4*	*96.0*	*79.4*	*82.4*	*77.2*	*83.1*	*124.2*	*107.4*	*105.6*	*104.4*	...
Sweden (Com.) [13]	*Total*	*22.1*	*33.0*	*32.2*	*31.6*	*27.4*	*31.1*	*31.3*	*35.7*	*36.4*	*30.6*	*32.1*	*35.3*	*39.8*
Switzerland (Com.)	Beef and veal	[14]6.8	10.3	10.5	11.0	9.9	10.8	10.6	11.1	11.7	11.0	11.4	12.5	13.6
	Pork	[14]7.0	18.2	19.2	18.3	17.7	19.3	18.8	19.5	19.1	17.6	19.3	20.1	20.3
	Total	*[14]13.8*	*28.7*	*29.9*	*29.5*	*27.8*	*30.2*	*29.5*	*30.7*	*31.0*	*28.7*	*31.0*	*32.7*	*34.0*
United Kingdom [3]	Beef and veal	49.0	76.3	73.2	72.5	65.1	68.3	82.4	62.7	97.9	79.7	80.2	88.9	67.3
	Pork	24.7	81.4	81.4	90.9	74.6	75.8	92.4	74.2	95.9	81.5	82.3	97.4	75.3
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	18.3	19.5	19.5	14.7	14.1	16.1	12.4	26.3	17.6	14.1	15.2	12.8
	Total	*85.6*	*176.0*	*174.1*	*182.9*	*154.4*	*158.2*	*190.9*	*149.3*	*220.1*	*178.8*	*176.6*	*201.5*	*155.4*
United States (Com.)	Beef	340.5	839.6	793.9	880.9	758.4	803.8	671.3	826.9	894.0	726.2	841.9	...	...
	Veal	43.5	16.2	12.3	16.3	13.2	14.1	10.9	12.2	13.2	11.3	13.2	...	...
	Pork	357.3	508.6	475.1	521.2	444.5	513.9	468.6	518.0	549.8	453.1	525.7	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	20.1	18.9	20.9	17.7	18.1	17.7	21.8	18.6	15.4	20.0	...	...
	Total	*764.3*	*1 384.5*	*1 300.2*	*1 439.3*	*1 233.8*	*1 349.9*	*1 168.5*	*1 378.9*	*1 475.6*	*1 206.0*	*1 400.8*	...	...

COM = Commercial production, excluding farm slaughter.
INS = Inspected production, i.e., from animals slaughtered under governmental supervision.

Unless otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

NOTE: Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham as pig-meat equivalent), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). Data are given in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow and offals. They refer to meat from animals slaughtered within the national boundaries of the countries listed irrespective of the origin of the animals.

[1] Including slaughter fats and edible offals. – [2] Excluding meat from farm slaughter. – [3] Including meat equivalent of exported live animals. – [4] 1949. – [5] Average of 4 years. – [6] Commercial. – [7] 1948-52, communes of more than 5 000 inhabitants; from 1971, all communes. – [8] Including lard. – [9] Average of 3 years. – [10] Twelve months ending 30 September of the year stated. – [11] Including slaughter fats. – [12] Average for quarter. – [13] Including meat equivalent of exported live pigs. – [14] Total production.

COM = Production commerciale, à l'exclusion de l'abattage familial.
INS = Production soumise à inspection, c'est-à-dire des animaux abattus sous contrôle officiel.

Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage familial.

NOTE: Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris l'équivalent en viande de porc, du bacon et du jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprin). Les données sont exprimées en poids carcasse parée; elles ne comprennent pas le saindoux, le suif ni les abats. Ce tableau indique les quantités de viande provenant des animaux abattus sur le territoire des pays énumérés, quelle que soit l'origine de l'animal.

[1] Y compris les graisses d'abattage et les abats comestibles. – [2] Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme. – [3] Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. – [4] 1949. – [5] Moyenne de 4 années. – [6] Commerciale. – [7] 1948-52, communes de plus de 5 000 habitants; depuis 1971, toutes les communes. – [8] Y compris le saindoux. – [9] Moyenne de 3 années - [10] Douze mois finissant le 30 septembre de l'année indiquée. – [11] Y compris les graisses d'abattage. – [12] Moyenne pour le trimestre. – [13] Y compris l'équivalent en viande des porcs exportés sur pied. – [14] Production totale.

Table 8A. - Dairy products: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 8A. - Produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produit et pays	Percentage of total production [1]	1948-52	1972	1973	1973 I	1973 II	1973 III	1973 IV	1973 V	1974 I	1974 II	1974 III	1974 IV	1974 V
	Percent	*Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques*												
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE														
Total milk - Production totale														
Australia	—	458	610	618	672	540	561	446	371	...	...	...	...	...
Austria [2]	—	167	273	268	261	239	270	263	294	269	246	277	272	303
Canada	—	588	666	637	507	471	573	645	745	508	475	562	630	705
Czechoslovakia [3]	—	[3]266	425	451	393	369	425	439	496	415	387	449	463	508
Denmark	—	410	399	*410	360	367	443	469	522	...	...	...	...	...
France	—	...	2 354	2 254	1 954	2 009	2 444	2 674	3 066	2 005	2 034	2 497	2 816	3 151
Germany, Fed. Rep. of [2]	—	1 079	1 786	1 772	1 663	1 613	1 936	1 978	2 149	1 708	1 648	1 961	2 028	2 191
Japan	—	[3]31	411	*411	391	364	415	422	455	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand [4]	—	[3]393	547	496	743	517	373	244	115	...	...	...	...	...
United States	—	4 359	4 546	4 371	4 346	4 068	4 633	4 682	4 989	4 208	3 951	4 506	4 574	...
Delivered milk - Livraisons de lait														
Finland	85	99	280	228	191	171	198	230	275	203	182	206	244	284
German Dem. Rep.	91	[5]310	582	607	534	501	610	628	735	557	522	634	670	...
Netherlands	99	369	745	*770	574	620	850	912	1 027	609	597	825	964	1 086
Norway	94	77	143	143	145	133	154	162	170	144	134	....	...	...
Sweden	93	306	236	239	222	204	238	256	282	235	217	251	268	290
Switzerland	77	141	223	224	203	197	233	235	267	209	202	239	262	284
United Kingdom	98	689	1 133	1 156	1 068	987	1 164	1 253	1 465	1 025	943	1 090	1 236	1 426
BUTTER - BEURRE														
Argentina	100	3.6	4.1	*3.0	4.6	4.4	4.8	3.6	2.7	4.4	...	...	...	...
Australia	100	13.3	15.9	19.2	17.2	13.2	13.5	9.8	6.9	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	88	1.4	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.2	4.1
Belgium	73	[3]2.4	5.2	6.2	3.4	3.8	5.3	6.4	9.2	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	100	10.4	11.3	9.9	6.2	5.0	6.7	9.8	13.0	5.3	4.8	6.0	8.8	12.6
Czechoslovakia	100	[3]2.8	8.5	9.5	8.4	7.3	8.3	8.4	10.4	8.5	7.4	8.5	9.0	10.5
Denmark	100	13.0	11.3	*11.5	9.3	10.5	13.8	15.2	16.9	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	100	2.8	6.9	6.7	5.1	4.4	5.2	6.3	8.0	6.0	4.8	5.3	7.1	8.5
France	88	...	42.8	44.7	35.1	34.8	44.4	50.0	62.6	33.9	31.8	39.0	52.1	...
German Dem. Rep. [6]	100	[3]6.8	20.8	20.9	18.3	16.6	20.5	21.6	26.0	18.6	17.4	21.9	23.7	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	98	[4]20.3	40.8	42.5	40.8	38.9	49.5	50.2	55.1	40.5	38.3	46.9	50.1	55.1
Hungary	100	[3]0.8	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0
Ireland [7]	95	2.1	*6.4	*7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	100	0.2	3.7	...	3.7	2.9	4.2	4.0	3.9	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	100	6.8	13.6	14.1	9.4	9.7	15.8	17.5	20.5	8.1	9.7	9.8	17.4	20.3
New Zealand	100	14.7	19.3	19.0	30.5	21.0	16.9	9.5	2.7	16.5	9.6	16.3	7.1	2.0
Norway	94	0.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.6	...	...	...
Poland	63	[5]3.9	13.5	15.1	11.3	9.7	11.3	11.5	16.2	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	99	8.3	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.2	4.0	4.2
Switzerland	90	1.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.7	3.6	3.9
United Kingdom	98	0.8	7.9	8.0	6.6	6.8	8.7	11.1	14.6	3.5	2.5	3.1	8.0	11.9
United States	100	48.4	41.9	34.9	43.6	38.3	41.1	42.5	45.5	36.5	31.3	35.1	...	...
CHEESE - FROMAGE														
Argentina	100	7.9	17.1	*17.5	21.0	16.8	18.3	16.0	15.1	20.9	...	...	...	...
Australia	100	3.7	7.2	8.3	8.6	6.6	7.3	5.6	4.9	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	77	0.7	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.4
Belgium	97	1.0	2.2	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.7	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	100	3.5	9.4	9.4	7.1	7.4	8.6	8.8	10.5	8.7	7.8	9.3	9.2	10.6
Denmark	100	5.8	10.2	*10.5	10.9	10.3	11.3	10.4	11.4	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	100	1.2	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.4
France	93	...	69.1	70.3	63.8	60.0	72.3	70.7	79.5	65.7	63.2	71.6	75.5	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of [8]	39	11.4	18.3	18.7	18.8	16.6	18.6	17.8	19.4	49.7	46.3	52.2	53.0	55.0
Hungary	61	...	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.3
Japan	100	...	3.7	*3.5	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.6	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	95	10.8	26.7	27.7	24.5	23.7	26.8	27.2	31.3	26.8	23.4	27.0	30.2	34.2
New Zealand	100	8.4	8.6	9.1	12.3	9.5	6.8	5.7	2.6	9.9	7.5	6.0	4.5	1.7
Norway	100	2.1	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.1	...	...	...
Sweden	100	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.5
Switzerland	98	4.2	7.8	7.9	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.6	9.5	7.1	6.8	8.0	8.5	10.1
United Kingdom [9]	100	3.8	15.2	15.1	12.7	10.9	13.1	16.6	22.5	12.2	14.9	17.5	19.9	22.9
United States [10]	100	44.0	98.7	100.2	92.0	87.9	102.7	107.6	118.6	108.9	105.3	122.8	...	...

[1] Delivered milk, and butter and cheese factory product on reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter and cheese in 1970. – [2] Including milk sucked by young animals. – [3] Average 1950-52. – [4] Annual figures: 12 months ending 31 May of year stated. – [5] Average 1951-52. – [6] Beginning 1971, including farm butter. – [7] Production of cooperative creameries only. – [8] 1974, total production; up to 1973, factory production only. – [9] Including farm cheese. – [10] Excluding cottage and full-skim Cheddar cheese.

[1] Livraisons de lait et production industrielle de beurre et de fromage indiquées en pourcentage de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1970. – [2] Y compris le lait tété au pis par les jeunes animaux. – [3] Moyenne 1950-52. – [4] Chiffres annuels: 12 mois finissant le 31 mai de l'année indiquée. – [5] Moyenne 1951-52. – [6] Depuis 1971, y compris le beurre de ferme. – [7] Production des beurreries coopératives seulement. – [8] 1974, production totale; jusqu'à 1973, production industrielle. – [9] Y compris le fromage de ferme. – [10] A l'exclusion du « cottage cheese » et du cheddar de lait écrémé.

Table 8B. - Other dairy products: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 8B. - Autres produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produit et pays	Unit — Unité	1948-52	1972	1973	1973					1974				
					I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK - LAIT CONDENSÉ ET EVAPORÉ														
Argentina	M. T.	541	786	*800	834	628	1 117	980	913	838	...	...	...	...
Australia														
Whole	M. T.	4 167	5 875	3 923	8 011	4 807	3 922	1 846	1 047	...	...	...	...	...
Skim	M. T.	...	991	900	1 284	600	497	842	584	...	...	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	M. T.	11 000	9 765	9 560	7 929	7 486	9 477	11 469	11 636	7 564	7 598	9 496	10 553	11 986
Skim	M. T.	583	926	838	499	534	750	750	1 120	517	523	679	923	957
France	M. T.	...	14 917	14 204	10 090	10 486	16 182	17 112	20 953	11 331	12 958	15 262	17 900	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of														
Whole	M. T.	6 000	37 361	34 707	33 707	32 845	39 550	38 396	39 978	35 806	34 623	40 426	42 224	45 559
Skim	M. T.	1 083	247	600	273	285	604	687	680	594	796	652	548	889
Japan														
Whole	M. T.	1 372	4 379	...	5 682	5 669	8 839	7 309	7 198	...	...	...	...	...
Skim	M. T.	...	1 429	...	1 483	1 368	2 604	2 010	2 544	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands														
Whole	M. T.	12 000	38 300	39 400	36 700	35 100	42 900	40 500	46 100	41 900	40 500	48 000	45 800	47 900
Skim	M. T.	1 000	1 300	1 400	1 800	1 500	1 900	1 500	1 200	1 000	1 000	1 100	900	1 100
New Zealand														
Whole [1]	M. T.	[2] 2 000	3 311	3 511	3 749	4 511	4 125	3 343	467	7 833	5 649	14 478	7 955	...
United Kingdom	M. T.	9 000	13 000	13 700	10 600	10 100	14 100	17 200	21 500	9 300	9 200	11 800	16 100	20 600
United States														
Whole [3]	M. T.	115 000	44 309	40 888	34 393	33 353	41 901	44 166	51 819	36 998	35 256	41 924	...	...
DRIED MILK - LAIT SEC														
Argentina	M. T.	527	3 934	*4 000	5 332	5 101	4 413	2 656	2 483	6 843	...	...	...	...
Australia														
Whole	M. T.	2 000	2 851	3 079	3 868	2 178	2 292	1 991	1 591	...	...	...	...	...
Skim	M. T.	1 000	8 818	11 651	10 852	8 810	9 637	6 790	5 241	...	...	...	...	...
Buttermilk and whey	M. T.	263	1 261	1 509	1 382	948	1 242	919	652	...	...	...	...	...
Austria														
Whole	M. T.	...	1 195	1 074	1 126	1 107	1 564	1 103	768	1 255	1 304	1 691	1 151	1 270
Skim	M. T.	...	3 363	3 491	2 961	2 906	2 904	3 522	4 367	2 867	2 346	2 234	2 892	4 506
Belgium														
Whole	M. T.	[1] 35	1 956	2 503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skim	M. T.	[1] 1 000	9 567	8 735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada														
Skim	M. T.	2 000	12 607	11 816	4 978	4 093	6 833	12 100	17 257	4 093	...	5 811	12 266	15 946
Buttermilk	M. T.	166	300	273	171	146	193	271	337	171	...	161	230	298
Whey	M. T.	...	2 025	2 038	1 433	1 969	2 248	2 291	2 661	2 130	...	2 252	2 185	2 372
Finland														
Whole	M. T.	...	2 175	1 826	656	1 163	959	2 515	3 121	592	1 656	2 016	2 831	3 870
Skim	M. T.	...	3 826	4 543	2 699	1 884	2 780	4 452	6 522	3 815	2 476	2 407	4 929	6 720
Whey	M. T.	...	1 371	1 363	1 300	1 165	1 156	1 080	1 469	1 492	1 329	1 323	1 768	1 400
France														
Whole	M. T.	...	2 937	2 518	2 517	1 808	2 572	2 674	3 125	2 477	3 248	4 108	...	...
Skim	M. T.	...	56 987	60 004	42 652	44 785	59 386	73 526	95 550	39 633	39 868	53 159	...	...
Buttermilk	M. T.	...	1 724	1 920	1 523	1 611	1 894	2 108	2 660	1 580	1 403	1 875	...	...
Whey	M. T.	...	12 370	14 179	11 481	11 981	14 683	13 302	14 510	14 648	14 887	18 014	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of														
Whole	M. T.	911	3 017	2 898	2 401	2 188	3 307	3 933	4 598	2 442	2 756	3 404	3 680	3 291
Skim	M. T.	1 000	35 968	38 359	33 710	32 460	45 710	51 228	55 666	37 899	37 241	48 665	56 612	66 759
Japan														
Whole	M. T.	777	10 680	...	19 342	12 227	15 424	14 525	16 400	...	...	...	...	...
Skim	M. T.	[5] 518	5 436	...	5 219	3 682	5 343	5 966	5 372	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands														
Whole	M. T.	1 000	5 900	6 500	1 600	2 300	4 400	7 400	9 700	5 300	4 900	8 500	9 800	10 600
Skim	M. T.	2 000	9 300	10 000	1 900	3 600	12 500	16 400	19 400	1 600	1 800	9 000	17 500	24 700
New Zealand														
Skim	M. T.	2 000	16 762	15 938	25 674	16 774	10 394	5 375	1 382	21 793	16 561	14 478	7 955	...
Buttermilk	M. T.	363	1 976	1 679	2 784	1 798	1 229	1 250	315	2 134	1 250	1 270	792	...
Sweden														
Whole	M. T.	583	228	286	231	286	385	310	220	273	...	321	338	271
Skim	M. T.	333	4 173	4 110	2 841	2 677	3 435	5 917	6 625	3 304	...	3 922	5 904	6 461
Switzerland														
Whole	M. T.	368	1 201	1 330	1 531	1 041	1 411	1 453	1 481	1 140	1 442	1 769	1 822	1 236
Skim	M. T.	152	2 204	2 231	1 678	1 844	2 527	3 005	3 239	2 129	2 028	2 618	4 145	4 354
United Kingdom	M. T.	2 000	17 400	16 000	15 500	13 800	18 300	20 500	29 000	9 400	7 400	9 400	18 100	29 700
United States														
Whole	M. T.	[5] 5 000	3 001	3 022	3 027	2 662	3 134	3 908	4 237	2 571	2 768	2 965	...	...
Skim [6]	M. T.	31 000	47 979	36 079	38 625	36 243	43 123	44 155	55 118	26 501	25 423	34 143	...	...
Buttermilk	M. T.	—	2 017	*1 850	2 440	2 093	2 124	2 087	*2 000	1 181	991	1 318	...	...
CASEIN - CASÉINE														
Argentina	M. T.	...	1 036	*800	1 379	1 005	1 105	747	766	1 120	...	...	...	...
Australia	M. T.	...	2 285	1 732	1 845	1 102	862	477	329	...	...	...	...	...
France	M. T.	...	1 866	1 804	598	1 195	1 402	1 349	2 200	1 381	1 494	1 995	...	...
New Zealand	M. T.	[5] 698	3 852	3 735	5 517	3 505	2 113	1 402	894	3 993	1 890	1 585	660	...

[1] Condensed and powdered milk. – [2] 1952. – [3] Case goods, including canned sweetened and condensed milk. – [4] Average of 3 years. – [5] For human consumption. – [6] Excludes milk fed to young animals.

[1] Lait condensé et en poudre. – [2] 1952. – [3] Marchandise emballée, y compris le lait sucré et condensé en boîte. – [4] Moyenne de 3 années. – [5] Pour la consommation humaine. – [6] Non compris le lait utilisé pour l'élevage.

Table 9. - Cotton (lint): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 9. - Coton (fibre): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Angola	9.8	13.4	19.0	35.3	5.7	7.2	10.6	14.8	2.6	6.2	12.8	...	...
Cameroon	4.2	6.9	12.8	19.9	4.4	6.7	7.8	12.6	5.6	8.0	...	...	...
Chad	10.8	25.2	31.8	34.6	14.0	28.2	32.3	40.7	6.8	...	...	...	...
Egypt	127.2	225.1	252.9	333.4	102.5	182.7	220.7	295.0	104.8	194.3	...	...	...
Mozambique	5.6	8.2	20.4	36.5	2.1	4.4	17.7	34.0	6.2	13.3	...	...	...
Nigeria	11.6	22.6	22.8	22.8	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	...	...	...	...
Sudan	*91.0	*135.1	*190.5	239.2	*63.2	*94.4	*196.8	246.6	*60.0	*77.0	*180.0	*200.0	...
Tanzania [1]	*15.0	*19.5	*35.8	54.8	20.0	26.7	41.4	64.5	19.2	27.3	40.6	61.0	...
Uganda [1]	18.9	36.2	59.1	68.7	13.8	34.3	58.3	66.1	14.5	30.4	47.8	64.7	...
Total	*294.1*	*492.2*	*645.1*	*845.2*	*225.8*	*385.5*	*586.5*	*775.3*	*220.1*	...	...	...	...
N. and CENT. AMERICA													
El Salvador	19.6	40.2	42.1	49.4	23.8	42.7	46.1	58.6	41.1	*45.1	*51.0	51.3	...
Guatemala	34.7	46.4	46.8	47.5	42.1	62.6	72.2	74.9	53.2	75.4	...	...	...
Mexico	24.3	33.2	78.4	166.1	53.3	64.9	120.5	204.0	39.8	63.4	103.1	178.6	...
Nicaragua	27.5	72.7	76.8	77.6	39.1	90.8	98.4	101.7	44.1	*66.0	*95.5	...	...
United States	330.7	580.5	736.2	936.2	266.8	399.6	467.7	701.8	421.6	771.9	993.5	1246.7	...
Total	*436.8*	*773.0*	*980.3*	*1276.8*	*425.1*	*660.6*	*804.9*	*1141.0*	*596.8*	*1021.8*	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Brazil	5.4	85.1	150.7	226.8	41.7	159.6	233.9	284.2	42.8	155.8	263.9	282.9	...
Colombia	9.0	34.2	39.0	39.7	10.4	35.4	47.3	48.6	9.1 F	31.2 F	41.6	43.3	...
Peru	10.0	20.8	36.1	51.7	10.0	20.8	36.1	51.7	5.1	13.5	29.9	48.6	...
Total	*24.4*	*140.1*	*225.8*	*318.2*	*62.1*	*215.8*	*317.3*	*384.5*	*57.0*	*200.5*	*335.4*	*374.8*	...
ASIA													
India	12.2	18.5	26.2	36.8	7.5	25.5	28.9	30.0 F	7.7	14.7	...	...	...
Iran	46.2	64.6	74.4	112.3	36.4	47.9	51.0	90.4	61.6 F	65.0 F	67.5 F	70.7	...
Pakistan	46.1	83.7	101.2	139.8	121.6	197.1	232.8	293.0	75.4	100.9	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	60.2	90.2	90.8	119.0	55.2	88.6	91.8	116.4	41.1	92.1	94.1	119.2	...
Turkey	87.8	102.4	122.1	283.8	*115.2	*154.8	221.2	252.0	119.3	216.9	*249.8	321.9	...
Total	*252.5*	*359.4*	*414.7*	*691.7*	*335.9*	*513.9*	*625.7*	*781.8*	*305.1*	*489.6*	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3.9	7.5	9.1	12.0	3.1	5.7	7.5	11.8	4.0	7.2	11.9	15.6	5.5
Greece	18.5	39.7	45.1	76.7	23.4	36.7	37.1	48.6	24.1	43.1	55.3	71.0	...
Total	*22.4*	*47.2*	*54.2*	*88.7*	*26.5*	*42.4*	*44.6*	*60.4*	*28.1*	*50.3*	*67.2*	*86.6*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**1 030**	**1 812**	**2 320**	**3 221**	**1 075**	**1 818**	**2 379**	**3 143**	**1 207**	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
South Africa	6.9	15.8	22.6	32.3	5.4	11.2	28.7	39.9	13.2	24.3	36.9	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	23.9	45.6	61.6	81.5	20.6	43.0	59.3	76.7	19.1	46.1	57.8	78.2	1.9
United States	3.6	5.4	7.3	8.3	7.8	12.0	14.2	16.3	2.3	4.5	5.6	7.3	...
Total	*27.5*	*51.0*	*68.9*	*89.8*	*28.4*	*55.0*	*73.5*	*93.0*	*21.4*	*50.6*	*63.4*	*85.5*	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	1.6	3.5	7.8	18.1	6.8	16.2	17.8	18.6	3.5	5.0	...	...	...
Chile	4.4	10.2	16.1	27.1	5.3	14.6	18.0 F	26.9	8.3	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	1.0	2.4	3.7	*5.0	*0.9	*2.0	*3.6	*4.8	*1.1	*2.0	...	...	...
Total	*7.0*	*16.1*	*27.6*	*50.2*	*13.0*	*32.8*	*39.4*	*50.3*	*12.9*	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Cotton (lint): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 *(concluded)*

Tableau 9. - Coton (fibre): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 *(fin)*

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES *(concl.)*													
ASIA													
Hong Kong	46.0	104.8	136.0	162.9	39.3	77.4	108.8	132.7	31.1	88.4	133.1	188.6	...
India	107.5	176.5	206.8	294.0	61.9	110.4	137.4	154.5	20.1	...	...	...	...
Japan	207.0	424.7	588.9	754.7	232.7	472.6	625.8	802.1	248.7	492.9	674.0	855.1	231.5
Korea, Rep. of	26.1	59.7	88.7	124.4	24.1	50.6	80.6	103.8	25.6	62.4	79.9	*127.4	...
Philippines	4.2	11.9	25.3	32.7	5.9	13.5	18.5	26.9	4.8	13.6	28.2	...	...
Thailand [2]	*7.0	*23.2	*38.8	48.0	11.3	28.0	38.1	48.6	12.3	38.5	...	...	...
Total	*374.7*	*724.8*	*968.8*	*1416.7*	*375.2*	*752.5*	*1009.2*	*1 268.6*	*342.6*	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Austria	5.7	12.2	17.3	22.9	7.3	12.4	18.7	23.0	7.4	13.6	18.8	24.5	6.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	16.5	27.3	38.3	61.9	17.2	27.2	40.2	55.3	23.3	41.2	54.0	68.2	...
Czechoslovakia	7.3 F	14.7	72.4 F	106.5	27.4	56.4	74.6	107.5	24.5	61.4	72.8 F	103.5	...
Denmark	0.8	1.4	1.9	3.5	0.6	1.6	2.4	3.7	0.9	1.3	2.6	3.6	0.5
Finland	6.7	10.7	12.2	18.5	5.8	9.4	10.5	14.7	3.3	7.3	9.1	14.2	4.2
France	*59.3	*121.0	*168.1	227.2	*70.9	*132.9	*171.6	229.6	*86.9	*153.6	*202.7	263.3	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	65.9	115.0	156.8	227.8	84.9	129.6	170.7	218.7	93.1	160.7	212.8	267.9	52.5
Italy	63.7	115.6	145.2	191.9	70.5	131.7	168.6	196.9	69.8	144.0	198.5	255.9	...
Netherlands	14.2	29.4	40.6	53.1	12.5	24.7	35.7	44.6	5.6	28.7	42.3	50.4	...
Norway	0.6	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.3	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.0	0.8
Poland	31.0	84.0	95.0	145.0	47.0	82.0	100.0	157.4	35.0	86.0	97.0	144.0	36.0
Portugal	13.0	33.8	48.3	88.3	20.5	45.7	60.2	114.8	17.0	55.4	86.5	145.1	16.7
Spain	7.8	42.2	50.3	73.0	32.9	73.4	83.8	89.5	*22.7	*64.2	*80.4	*91.3	...
Sweden	2.5	5.5	8.0	9.0	3.0	3.8	5.4	5.7	3.2	7.2	9.5	12.8	2.2
Switzerland	14.4	22.4	28.1	42.3	14.0	22.6	29.5	40.5	16.8	30.4	40.6	53.8	13.0
United Kingdom	43.3	82.7	112.8	142.4	43.0	72.1	100.7	136.8	42.2	92.5	130.2	191.4	28.2
Yugoslavia	22.9	56.1	76.0	78.7	10.3	38.2	61.2	86.2	19.3	49.9	75.0	94.0	32.0
Total	*375.6*	*775.5*	*1073.3*	*1494.7*	*468.9*	*865.2*	*1135.7*	*1 527.2*	*471.8*	*999.0*	*1 335.3*	*1 786.9*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	1.3	4.8	8.5	11.2	1.7	2.6	3.6	4.8	0.7	1.7	2.4	4.5	2.0
GRAND TOTAL	**7 935**	**1 588**	**2 170**	**3 095**	**893**	**1 719**	**2 290**	**2 984**	**893**	...	...	...	...

[1] Quarterly data exclude intertrade within the East African Customs Union. – [2] Quarterly data refer to the trade through the port of Bangkok only.

[1] Les chiffres trimestriels ne comprennent pas le commerce réciproque à l'intérieur de l'Union douanière de l'Afrique de l'Est. – [2] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 10. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 10. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays		1971 I-III	1971 I-VI	1971 I-IX	1971 I-XII	1972 I-III	1972 I-VI	1972 I-IX	1972 I-XII	1973 I-III	1973 I-VI	1973 I-IX	1973 I-XII	1974 I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
AFRICA														
South Africa	a	5.9	19.0	32.6	44.3	11.2	27.9	48.2	60.7	13.2	29.8	48.6	...	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	a	9.6	19.9	32.1	37.5	5.6	15.3	21.3	27.5	5.0	11.4	23.4	27.4	5.7
	c	7.1	15.6	32.8	40.3	9.9	29.2	40.4	47.6	10.4	31.7	43.9	51.9	9.5
	e	7.4	15.3	27.7	33.8	8.8	17.2	26.2	37.7	8.8	19.2	29.1	40.1	11.3
United States	a	3.8	7.6	10.5	14.9	4.1	9.4	13.8	20.1	6.1	14.4	21.4	32.8	...
	c	1.9	6.1	11.4	22.0	2.9	19.6	26.5	37.3	20.4	50.4	55.5	65.2	...
	d	12.5	26.2	44.9	58.4	13.9	27.6	44.4	63.1	16.3	29.6	46.7	69.3	...
	e	33.2	63.6	89.2	127.7	28.7	61.9	97.8	131.5	32.4	59.6	91.1	124.7	...
Total		*75.5*	*154.3*	*248.6*	*334.6*	*73.9*	*180.2*	*270.4*	*364.8*	*99.4*	*216.3*	*311.1*	*411.4*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	a	46.3	99.0	159.2	230.7	67.8	178.7	273.4	385.3	99.0	173.8	*250.0	*307.7	*40.3
	b	6.6	11.5	13.2	16.3	2.9	6.1	7.4	14.0	8.3	12.2	*18.0	*23.9	*5.8
	c	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.8	...	...	...
	e	22.3	45.7	71.5	98.2	26.3	57.9	90.0	116.9	27.9	51.6	...	...	...
Brazil	a	2.3	*55.0	67.3	88.7	31.5	82.4	124.4	155.6	7.0	25.3	86.9	102.5	...
Uruguay	a	30.3	63.6	75.5	80.3	F 36.8	F 76.6	F 91.2	97.0	F 37.0	F 80.0	F 99.1	*99.9	...
	b	9.6	12.9	13.4	14.4	F 1.2	F 1.6	F 1.6	F 1.7	F 0.8	F 0.9	1.1	...	...
Total		*117.9*	*288.3*	*400.8*	*529.5*	*166.6*	*403.4*	*588.2*	*771.1*	*181.3*	*346.6*	...	...	...
ASIA														
Japan	e	6.6	8.2	11.9	12.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	—	0.2	0.5	0.6	—
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	c	28.9	67.2	95.9	134.5	31.9	66.1	103.4	149.5	36.0	76.3	117.3	167.6	...
	d	7.8	16.2	23.7	30.7	7.8	14.3	20.7	29.2	7.7	14.8	22.0	27.9	...
Denmark	a	22.9	42.6	59.1	78.8	19.8	35.0	51.9	69.9	23.0	45.1	67.5	93.2	32.2
	c	25.2	49.8	72.8	87.2	12.3	28.1	52.2	74.1	16.6	38.3	57.5	89.2	27.6
	d	13.7	27.7	41.7	55.2	11.4	25.7	38.3	52.5	11.5	26.4	37.8	50.7	14.5
	e	4.0	7.5	10.9	14.7	5.3	10.2	14.8	19.8	5.1	14.5	24.8	36.6	6.0
France	a	31.0	65.3	108.9	142.7	36.8	67.8	97.5	123.1	27.0	60.7	97.4	134.5	...
	c	3.5	14.0	19.4	32.7	2.6	5.3	8.1	11.4	3.5	7.3	10.1	14.2	...
	d	9.6	17.3	24.5	32.7	9.1	19.3	30.0	42.2	11.1	24.7	39.5	52.7	...
	e	F 1.4	F 3.5	F 4.8	7.9	F 2.5	F 6.2	F 8.5	12.8	F 3.6	F 6.0	F 8.5	10.9	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	a	12.4	27.2	41.8	54.8	11.5	24.5	36.1	46.0	13.3	27.3	46.3	76.1	22.1
Ireland	a	46.8	70.1	104.1	147.9	26.9	54.5	88.7	128.9	25.4	50.8	92.3	131.1	36.6
	b	2.0	6.0	10.2	14.1	2.4	5.4	8.7	11.9	2.2	5.5	8.6	11.7	2.9
	c	3.6	7.8	14.8	25.9	9.8	17.4	23.0	27.9	4.6	7.9	11.0	17.0	4.3
	e	F 4.3	7.3	10.8	14.9	3.5	6.9	10.7	14.8	3.6	6.9	12.8	17.8	4.9
Netherlands	a	F 21.6	49.8	F 86.5	111.0	20.7	47.1	87.3	114.7	32.6	54.4	87.0	162.8	...
	b	F 1.9	3.5	F 6.5	9.9	1.9	3.3	5.9	9.8	2.0	3.1	5.4	8.9	...
	c	F 54.6	109.3	F 171.5	238.2	53.5	112.1	117.3	255.2	55.3	116.5	175.6	248.0	...
	d	F 57.0	114.1	F 166.2	227.7	53.5	112.2	167.5	233.8	60.5	112.9	161.9	218.5	...
	e	F 5.0	9.0	F 14.2	19.0	4.7	8.9	13.2	18.8	5.4	10.3	15.9	26.5	...
Poland	d	0.9	5.5	13.3	28.8	1.9	5.7	9.9	24.1	1.3	2.4	4.4	19.9	3.8
Sweden	a	3.1	8.3	13.2	16.1	2.7	7.0	9.5	10.5	0.7	1.6	3.1	3.7	0.8
	c	8.3	17.3	22.7	26.4	12.3	25.4	20.9	54.4	15.5	27.4	38.2	41.5	17.1
Yugoslavia	a	10.0	25.7	41.0	51.0	13.6	32.0	42.8	52.0	11.8	32.3	50.0	65.0	7.0
	b	0.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	0.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.4
	c	1.2	11.6	20.5	25.7	1.26	28.0	29.8	30.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	—
	e	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.7	...	...	...
Total		*382.0*	*787.1*	*1 202.7*	*1 632.7*	*373.4*	*772.0*	*1 100.6*	*1 622.8*	*380.2*	*777.4*	...	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	a	62.4	161.4	284.3	363.8	87.5	201.3	364.7	495.6	146.0	289.6	462.3	627.7	92.4
	b	53.9	101.5	160.6	220.5	61.5	120.8	174.1	218.3	65.9	102.4	124.9	152.7	25.6
	e	76.	16.2	27.4	38.1	11.3	22.7	36.4	49.5	15.3	27.5	40.6	54.6	9.1
New Zealand	a	23.9	76.1	157.4	183.3	24.7	79.2	165.0	219.9	43.7	99.2	F 175.0	F 250.0	F 40.7
	b	108.9	256.3	379.8	447.3	141.5	264.5	368.3	448.5	138.9	249.0	F 320.0	F 400.0	F 100.5
	c	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	—	0.1	...	...	...
	e	8.5	21.9	30.7	40.0	12.2	25.6	35.9	42.6	14.7	28.7	...	...	...
Total		*265.3*	*633.7*	*1 040.7*	*1 293.8*	*338.9*	*714.5*	*1 145.3*	*1 475.5*	*424.5*	*796.5*	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL		**853**	**1 891**	**2 937**	**3 847**	**966**	**2 101**	**3 156**	**4 298**	**1 099**	**2 167**	...	...	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 10. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 (*concluded*)

Tableau 10. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 (*fin*)

Country — Pays		1971 I-III	1971 I-VI	1971 I-IX	1971 I-XII	1972 I-III	1972 I-VI	1972 I-IX	1972 I-XII	1973 I-III	1973 I-VI	1973 I-IX	1973 I-XII	1974 I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	a	7.8	21.7	37.8	46.9	12.8	31.5	47.3	60.4	12.9	35.5	48.1	67.8	15.1
	b	2.2	6.4	12.7	19.8	7.0	16.2	24.7	29.6	8.4	14.5	16.3	21.8	6.5
	c	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.7	0.9	3.6	4.7	12.9	5.7	9.9	11.0	16.6	1.1
	d	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.5	2.9	5.2	1.6	4.1	4.6	6.7	2.7
	e	1.3	2.5	3.4	4.3	1.1	2.5	3.6	5.1	1.8	3.4	4.0	6.6	1.0
United States	a	108.0	229.5	390.9	517.6	113.3	249.6	439.1	602.3	131.7	269.3	435.4	611.6	...
	b	9.1	19.6	28.6	32.4	5.1	23.6	38.6	42.1	6.2	12.1	15.5	18.3	...
	c	7.3	14.8	22.6	28.3	8.6	16.2	24.1	29.2	5.4	13.9	22.9	28.3	...
	e	4.5	8.1	10.4	44.8	3.0	5.3	7.3	9.9	2.2	41.5	6.7	9.2	...
Total		*142.0*	*305.5*	*510.4*	*700.1*	*152.3*	*350.0*	*592.3*	*796.7*	*175.9*	*367.2*	*564.5*	*786.9*	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	c	3.2	6.9	9.8	12.8	2.7	6.4	9.5	12.0	3.0	5.8	8.4	11.6	...
	d	4.7	9.7	15.9	23.6	5.9	11.5	18.9	25.2	6.0	11.4	18.6	26.6	...
Israel	a	1.4	10.0	24.3	32.3	4.4	7.4	7.4	16.7	6.9	*7.5	*8.6	*15.0	...
Japan	a	7.1	18.0	29.3	41.6	15.4	24.1	38.2	57.6	19.1	45.0	86.4	127.2	28.0
	b	14.1	52.6	87.5	130.1	33.1	65.3	103.2	151.5	32.5	73.7	101.8	133.7	20.3
	d	3.9	11.3	15.2	27.2	6.9	12.1	18.1	29.3	6.5	12.2	17.2	25.9	7.1
	e	12.9	30.0	43.7	64.8	21.9	39.6	53.6	74.4	22.0	51.2	75.1	98.8	21.2
Total		*47.3*	*138.5*	*225.7*	*332.4*	*90.3*	*166.4*	*248.9*	*366.7*	*96.0*	*206.8*	*316.1*	*438.8*	...
EUROPE														
Austria	a	1.8	4.7	9.8	13.1	2.1	4.2	8.3	12.6	2.2	4.4	8.7	13.5	0.6
	d	2.5	4.9	8.6	12.1	2.6	5.4	9.1	13.9	2.6	5.4	9.4	15.0	0.9
	e	1.7	3.1	4.5	5.6	0.9	1.9	3.2	4.9	1.7	3.1	5.1	7.4	1.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	a	4.1	11.2	16.6	21.7	6.6	17.0	27.0	33.3	9.4	18.4	30.4	35.7	...
	c	3.0	6.3	9.2	12.2	2.8	5.4	7.5	9.8	2.3	3.8	6.0	8.0	...
	e	9.4	27.7	41.0	52.6	12.1	14.5	46.3	64.1	17.4	34.8	51.2	70.1	...
France	a	17.4	37.1	54.1	68.5	20.6	59.7	112.9	153.1	41.8	87.8	136.3	167.6	...
	b	F 6.0	F 15.5	F 25.0	31.4	F 7.3	F 16.8	F 26.4	39.2	F 8.8	F 21.5	F 31.7	46.9	...
	c	40.0	77.9	126.8	175.4	38.7	81.9	132.0	168.4	37.9	80.9	128.2	152.7	...
	e	F 26.3	F 53.4	F 80.5	109.6	F 32.5	F 66.4	F 100.7	138.0	F 34.7	F 72.4	F 109.7	150.3	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	a	41.5	88.7	140.1	178.5	43.9	111.4	191.0	257.9	67.0	131.2	196.0	211.8	42.7
	c	32.6	59.3	98.0	139.2	39.3	83.3	138.7	198.8	43.4	81.7	135.5	201.1	54.7
	d	57.7	111.0	170.4	256.8	67.7	125.7	188.6	278.7	67.1	126.2	186.5	271.3	64.8
	e	12.8	23.5	36.8	53.3	13.2	25.4	41.6	60.8	3.8	29.3	47.7	69.0	14.9
Greece	a	5.7	17.0	29.9	46.8	7.3	19.8	29.3	40.2	13.2	26.0	43.2	41.8	...
	b	13.8	28.9	44.1	60.3	16.5	28.6	37.0	46.8	7.8	21.8	33.3	41.0	...
	d	0.3	1.0	2.0	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.9	3.8	5.1	...
Italy	a	82.4	158.7	246.6	317.0	76.0	158.1	250.4	334.1	83.5	190.8	320.3	433.2	...
	c	37.4	60.0	86.6	129.3	30.4	64.8	97.3	145.9	36.3	83.8	123.9	182.0	...
	d	0.4	1.1	1.7	2.7	0.5	1.2	3.1	4.6	0.8	2.8	5.0	6.0	...
	e	3.9	6.6	11.0	15.9	3.4	6.3	11.6	18.8	6.4	16.1	19.7	23.8	...
Netherlands	a	F 8.6	18.2	F 30.0	41.7	14.5	32.6	61.2	77.5	16.8	41.9	67.0	84.2	...
	c	F 0.4	0.7	F 1.0	1.4	0.3	1.5	2.6	3.6	1.0	2.8	4.4	6.2	...
	e	F 10.8	21.1	F 31.5	43.8	10.9	23.0	35.1	50.2	6.2	11.8	17.4	23.3	...
Portugal	a	3.9	9.2	13.0	22.8	8.4	15.9	22.8	31.9	0.1	5.1	11.5	19.5	8.2
Spain	a	6.7	13.8	26.7	34.2	5.7	27.4	52.9	78.4	13.9	F 21.9	F 42.3	62.8	...
	c	0.3	0.5	0.8	3.1	20.0	49.3	57.9	76.2	20.9	F 22.7	F 26.6	35.7	...
Sweden	a	1.6	2.9	5.1	7.2	2.4	4.0	5.3	7.6	2.8	3.5	4.4	6.0	1.1
	c	3.1	5.7	8.8	12.4	3.2	6.6	8.6	13.1	2.7	4.3	5.5	6.9	1.5
	e	2.2	4.2	6.6	9.0	2.8	4.6	6.6	8.9	4.7	6.9	9.5	12.8	1.8
Switzerland	a	4.8	12.3	23.0	31.8	8.7	19.2	30.3	38.3	8.1	18.0	29.0	36.4	6.8
	c	2.4	3.1	6.1	9.5	0.7	0.7	2.7	4.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	4.4	0.6
	d	4.7	10.7	17.5	23.8	6.9	12.0	18.8	25.4	6.3	13.6	21.5	28.1	5.8
United Kingdom	a	64.3	125.2	186.4	252.8	65.5	136.3	200.3	277.8	81.8	152.7	205.4	270.3	53.4
	b	110.1	209.9	310.3	353.2	114.6	204.6	273.8	331.2	99.0	173.6	219.7	265.6	70.6
	c	5.0	10.0	17.5	27.8	9.1	24.2	38.8	46.3	7.1	11.2	13.6	18.5	1.9
	d	1.4	4.6	7.8	10.8	2.1	4.2	6.5	9.3	4.3	7.3	8.3	10.3	1.8
	e	36.9	68.1	100.7	126.5	36.4	64.6	93.0	103.2	34.4	67.6	91.1	115.1	23.2
Total		*667.9*	*1 317.8*	*2 036.1*	*2 716.6*	*737.0*	*1 529.3*	*2 380.5*	*3 208.5*	*799.6*	*1 610.4*	*2 410.8*	*3 179.4*	...
GRAND TOTAL		**856**	**1 762**	**2 772**	**3 749**	**980**	**2 046**	**3 222**	**4 372**	**1 072**	**2 184**	**3 272**	**4 405**	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

a Meat of bovine animals (SITC 011.1)
b Meat of sheep and goats (SITC 011.2)
c Meat of swine (SITC 011.3)
d Poultry, killed or dressed (SITC 011.4)
e Meat of horses (SITC 011.5) and edible offals (SITC 011.6, 011.8)

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

a Viande de bovins (CTCI 011.1)
b Viande de mouton et de chèvre (CTCI 011.2)
c Viande de porc (CTCI 011.3)
d Volaille, abattue ou préparée (CTCI 011.4)
e Viande de cheval (CTCI 011.5) et abats comestibles (CTCI 011.6, 011.8

Table 11. - Milk and cream, evaporated, condensed or dried: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 11. - Lait et crème, évaporés, condensés ou secs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays		1971				1972				1973				1974
		I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	a	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	—
	b	39.5	63.9	89.9	112.6	16.4	22.6	34.0	59.7	27.9	72.1	104.5	124.4	14.3
United States	a	6.5	21.4	24.0	30.8	7.4	14.5	20.1	25.1	6.0	10.8	15.2	19.7	...
	b[1]	41.4	78.9	125.1	175.2	30.3	82.6	127.7	145.8	10.8	19.7	26.4	31.3	...
Total	a	*7.6*	*22.8*	*25.6*	*32.4*	*7.9*	*15.6*	*21.2*	*26.2*	*6.1*	*10.9*	*15.3*	*20.2*	...
	b	*80.9*	*142.8*	*215.0*	*287.8*	*46.7*	*105.2*	*161.7*	*205.5*	*38.7*	*91.8*	*130.9*	*155.7*	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	a[2]	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.6	...
Malaysia														
West Malaysia	a	2.9	6.1	11.2	14.1	2.7	5.3	8.3	11.3	3.6	7.9	11.2	16.5	...
Singapore	a	3.0	4.8	6.3	11.5	2.1	4.2	5.3	6.1	1.0	2.9	3.9	...	...
Total	a	*6.1*	*11.4*	*18.2*	*26.4*	*5.0*	*9.8*	*14.0*	*18.2*	*4.7*	*11.5*	*16.2*	...	...
EUROPE														
Austria	b	4.5	7.7	10.4	13.7	3.6	7.2	11.1	16.2	4.0	8.5	13.3	17.6	0.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	b	11.8	39.5	66.3	89.8	18.4	38.3	72.9	91.7	21.9	50.1	82.5	118.0	...
Denmark	a	4.3	10.4	16.4	20.3	4.1	8.1	12.8	17.9	4.5	8.4	12.4	16.4	4.3
	b	11.7	29.0	44.0	59.1	17.5	40.8	56.3	67.2	20.1	F 49.7	64.7	76.3	22.7
Finland	b	5.4	11.8	17.6	24.0	7.0	13.7	23.1	32.6	2.8	8.3	13.8	20.2	3.3
France	a	F 23.4	F 57.2	F 84.5	110.9	F 20.7	F 44.5	F 69.1	93.8	F 10.5	F 22.5	F 30.9	41.8	...
	b	F 61.9	F 150.7	F 222.7	291.3	F 53.3	F 114.4	F 177.8	259.2	F 93.3	F 201.8	F 274.0	402.9	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	b	58.8	140.9	198.5	241.5	42.0	106.1	157.5	216.4	62.1	128.8	199.6	243.5	60.5
Ireland	b	6.1	20.2	31.2	42.6	2.6	11.5	23.6	35.9	23.7	46.1	84.7	125.3	6.8
Netherlands	a	F 82.9	176.4	F 269.6	345.7	78.0	165.3	246.2	311.5	106.2	201.8	290.4	368.8	...
	b	F 31.5	59.5	F 89.4	116.1	37.9	53.7	77.3	103.9	37.0	86.4	135.4	180.1	...
Switzerland	a	1.8	3.5	5.2	7.0	1.3	4.7	6.2	8.3	1.6	2.9	4.4	6.5	1.2
United Kingdom	a	8.6	19.0	26.8	35.6	4.1	7.7	10.4	13.0	2.7	5.8	9.1	13.5	3.2
	b	4.8	14.5	30.4	43.8	13.5	30.7	43.5	62.0	35.2	79.8	102.9	122.0	20.9
Total	a	*121.0*	*266.5*	*402.5*	*519.5*	*108.2*	*230.3*	*344.7*	*444.5*	*125.5*	*241.4*	*347.2*	*447.0*	...
	b	*196.5*	*473.8*	*710.5*	*921.9*	*195.8*	*416.4*	*643.1*	*885.1*	*300.1*	*659.5*	*970.9*	*1 305.9*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	a	2.4	5.2	7.7	10.0	1.8	3.9	5.4	7.6	0.7	1.6	2.5	3.7	1.0
	b	25.4	38.0	47.0	74.9	25.2	*36.0	*47.9	73.7	28.2	45.9	78.9	125.4	35.2
New Zealand	a	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.3	F 0.7	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.8	...	...	...
	b	44.3	83.5	116.8	171.2	44.4	F 104.1	151.0	197.9	40.7	102.3	...	...	...
Total	a	*2.6*	*5.7*	*8.5*	*11.6*	*2.1*	*4.6*	*6.4*	*8.9*	*1.1*	*2.4*	...	...	...
	b	*69.7*	*121.5*	*163.8*	*246.1*	*69.6*	*140.1*	*198.9*	*271.6*	*68.9*	*148.2*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	a	**137**	**306**	**455**	**590**	**123**	**260**	**386**	**498**	**137**	**266**	...	...	...
	b	**347**	**738**	**1 089**	**1 456**	**312**	**662**	**1 004**	**1 362**	**408**	**900**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
AFRICA														
Cameroon	a	0.7	1.4	3.9	4.8	0.5	1.6	2.2	3.2	1.1	1.9	...	...	...
Ghana	a	3.9	13.6	18.7	23.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	a	*4.0	*8.0	*11.0	15.7	*4.0	*8.5	*11.9	*16.0	...	...	...	...	...
Libyan Arab Republic	a	4.8	8.5	13.1	17.8	4.8	12.3	18.0	23.5	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	a	1.3	3.3	6.1	6.3	2.3	4.2	5.5	5.6	0.2	1.1	1.2	...	...
Morocco	a	2.0	7.0	9.7	12.7	4.9	6.4	9.0	13.0	F 5.2	F 6.7	F 9.5	13.6	...
	b	1.1	1.8	2.5	3.0	0.8	2.0	2.5	2.9	F 0.6	F 1.4	F 1.8	2.4	...
Nigeria	a	*14.9	*22.1	*32.5	42.3	*8.6	*20.4	*30.1	40.0	*8.4	...	...	...	...
Senegal	a	2.1	6.6	10.0	15.8	2.1	5.6	9.5	9.9	...	...	...	...	...
Tunisia	a	0.7	1.8	3.4	4.7	0.8	2.5	3.2	5.3	1.0	2.4	4.4	5.3	...
	b	0.8	2.0	3.9	5.4	0.8	2.2	4.1	5.2	0.9	2.6	3.2	5.8	...
Total	a	*34.4*	*72.3*	*108.4*	*143.4*	*30.9*	*65.0*	*92.9*	*120.0*	...	...	...	...	...
	b	*1.9*	*3.8*	*6.4*	*8.4*	*1.7*	*4.2*	*6.6*	*8.1*	*1.5*	*4.0*	*5.0*	*8.2*	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 11. - Milk and cream, evaporated, condensed or dried: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 *(concluded)*

Tableau 11. - Lait et crème, évaporés, condensés ou secs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 *(fin)*

Country — Pays		1971 I-III	1971 I-VI	1971 I-IX	1971 I-XII	1972 I-III	1972 I-VI	1972 I-IX	1972 I-XII	1973 I-III	1973 I-VI	1973 I-IX	1973 I-XII	1974 I-III
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	*b*	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.3
Trinidad and Tobago	a	0.8	1.8	2.9	3.2	0.9	2.2	2.9	3.8	1.1	2.1	...	...	...
	b	3.3	5.4	7.4	9.3	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.3	2.0	4.2	...	...	...
Total	a	0.8	1.8	2.9	3.2	0.9	2.2	2.9	3.8	1.1	2.1	...	...	...
	b	3.5	6.1	8.4	10.9	2.7	4.2	5.7	6.3	2.3	5.3	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	*b*	0.1	0.5	8.4	14.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	11.8	7.4	38.9	49.7	65.8	...
Chile	*b*	0.1	2.7	4.2	5.1	2.2	3.1	F 15.0	28.7	8.3	...	...	...	...
Guyana	a	1.3	3.8	8.7	8.7	1.6	2.3	3.5	4.3	2.2	4.7	6.4	...	...
Peru	*b*	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	*b*	4.1	5.0	6.3	6.9	1.0	3.9	6.6	11.7	7.2	...	...	...	...
Total	a	1.3	3.8	8.7	8.7	1.6	2.3	3.5	4.3	2.2	4.7	6.4	...	...
	b	4.7	8.7	19.9	29.3	4.0	8.5	23.6	53.8	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	a	1.6	3.3	4.7	6.0	1.6	2.7	4.3	5.1	1.7	3.0	4.6	6.3	1.8
Hong Kong	a	6.1	12.5	18.6	24.9	6.0	11.8	16.5	20.8	4.0	10.3	16.2	22.0	...
India	a	1.1	1.3	2.2	4.9	18.4	19.0	19.7	19.7	—	...	...	...	...
	b	10.7	18.0	29.8	39.3	13.8	24.6	36.4	43.8	9.6	...	...	...	...
Israel	*b*	1.8	4.8	7.6	11.6	3.9	4.1	6.4	11.7	3.2	7.1	9.2	...	...
Japan	*b*	22.3	33.3	45.1	59.7	17.0	32.1	47.9	76.4	18.2	32.8	54.8	79.7	35.7
Malaysia														
West Malaysia	a	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	...
	b	7.8	14.4	25.4	35.1	7.8	18.4	27.2	34.7	4.9	12.6	36.1	45.1	...
Philippines	a	7.5	17.0	27.0	33.3	4.3	8.4	10.0	12.5	2.2	3.7	4.5	5.2	...
	b	19.2	31.7	40.7	49.5	14.9	26.7	38.4	57.8	9.4	23.7	32.5	51.1	...
Singapore	a	1.5	2.8	3.9	4.9	0.8	1.8	2.7	3.5	0.8	1.7	2.5	...	...
	b	6.8	11.5	15.9	21.5	5.3	10.0	14.9	19.5	5.6	10.2	15.4	...	...
Thailand	a[3]	*1.4	*2.6	*3.2	4.1	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.4	0.6	1.4	...	...	...
	b	*4.9	*11.8	*18.9	26.6	6.1	10.7	18.5	24.8	9.0	17.0	...	...	...
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	a	3.8	16.6	22.7	29.1	10.6	16.6	17.6	23.2	...	...	...	...	...
Total	a	23.1	56.5	82.5	107.5	42.6	53.5	73.4	87.7	...	...	...	...	...
	b	73.5	125.5	183.4	243.3	68.8	135.0	189.7	268.7	59.9	...	...	...	...
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	a	6.2	14.1	21.9	27.9	5.9	16.2	22.8	28.3	7.4	19.1	27.0	32.3	...
	b	11.0	20.5	25.4	30.8	12.7	18.4	28.2	36.5	9.6	33.9	52.1	65.2	...
Denmark	*b*	7.1	12.1	16.7	22.3	3.9	8.4	13.3	25.1	10.6	14.3	18.8	23.6	6.4
France	*b*	F 2.0	F 4.0	F 6.0	7.1	F 1.9	F 5.6	F 9.1	10.8	F 2.7	F 11.5	F 13.5	17.7	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	a	15.6	31.2	45.6	62.2	14.2	30.0	44.4	59.8	15.7	31.1	43.5	57.2	12.6
	b	10.2	18.5	27.1	36.8	11.1	25.0	38.5	53.4	14.1	24.6	32.6	40.8	11.5
Greece	a	12.8	28.4	40.8	64.1	11.1	27.8	47.2	60.1	22.4	39.0	59.1	77.2	...
	b	2.6	3.3	4.9	6.0	1.0	2.1	3.8	5.7	1.6	3.6	5.5	7.5	...
Malta	a	2.5	3.2	4.3	5.2	2.0	3.6	4.4	6.0	1.7	2.7	4.3	5.0	...
Netherlands	*b*	F 30.7	58.0	F 93.5	129.9	29.8	78.2	109.2	137.4	74.9	137.1	186.4	252.3	...
Spain	*b*	15.4	29.6	41.4	56.2	15.9	25.0	34.9	48.5	11.5	*20.4	*28.4	*39.4	...
Switzerland	a	1.0	2.3	2.9	3.8	0.8	1.8	2.7	3.6	0.8	1.5	2.7	3.7	0.8
United Kingdom	a	6.4	15.9	25.3	32.7	6.1	10.6	14.2	18.9	5.0	9.6	13.7	17.5	4.5
	b	12.3	24.2	31.2	39.3	6.6	18.4	25.6	40.2	7.2	19.2	26.0	34.4	5.5
Yugoslavia	*b*	1.8	4.5	5.7	6.9	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.5	1.4	...	...	...
Total	a	44.5	95.1	148.0	195.9	40.1	90.0	135.7	176.7	53.0	103.0	150.3	192.9	...
	b	93.1	174.8	251.9	335.3	83.1	181.5	264.0	359.3	132.0	266.0	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	a	**104**	**230**	**351**	**459**	**116**	**213**	**308**	**393**	...	...	...	...	...
	b	**177**	**319**	**476**	**627**	**160**	**333**	**490**	**696**	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed. Several importing countries and a few exporting countries combine in their trade classifications condensed and dried milk.

a Evaporated and condensed milk and cream.
b Dried milk.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries. – [2] Reexports only. – [3] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés. Plusieurs pays importateurs et quelques pays exportateurs groupent dans une même classification du commerce le lait condensé et le lait sec.

a Lait et crème condensés et évaporés.
b Lait sec.

[1] Dans ces chiffres sont comprises les expéditions, effectuées en vue d'opérations privées de secours et de bienfaisance, que les pays importateurs ne font généralement pas figurer dans leurs statistiques du commerce. – [2] Réexportations seulement. – [3] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 12. - Wool (actual weight): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 12. - Laine (poids réel): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971				1972				1973				1974
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III
	Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
South Africa	21.3	40.9	50.0	78.5	34.4	73.7	85.0	115.7	22.0	39.3	52.4	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	26.5	51.6	66.4	83.3	29.8	46.8	57.0	72.9	42.5	56.7	...	...	...
Uruguay	16.4	30.7	34.1	47.0	13.9 F	26.1 F	29.0 F	35.0 F	7.4 F	13.9 F	15.4 F	21.2	...
Total	*42.9*	*82.3*	*100.5*	*130.3*	*43.7*	*72.9*	*86.0*	*107.9*	*49.9*	*70.6*	...	...	...
ASIA													
India	1.9	2.9	4.3	5.9	1.3	2.8	4.3	6.1	2.3	3.8	*4.5	*6.5	...
Iraq	0.4	1.0	1.1	3.5	0.5	1.1	2.4	3.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	...
Pakistan	0.8	2.3	3.2	4.3	1.1	2.0	9.2	4.8	1.9	2.9	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	2.9	4.6	7.0	2.6	3.7	5.5	9.8	0.7	3.4	5.0 F	9.9	...
Total	*4.6*	*9.1*	*13.2*	*20.7*	*5.5*	*9.6*	*21.4*	*24.2*	*5.5*	*10.8*	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	3.3	7.0	7.9	10.5	3.4	6.1	8.5	14.1	3.7	7.4	9.6	11.2	...
France	9.0 F	17.0 F	25.5 F	33.4	11.8 F	22.3 F	33.4 F	43.9	9.2 F	17.4 F	26.0 F	34.2	...
Ireland	1.8	3.6	6.5	9.3	2.3	4.1	6.8	10.0	2.6	4.6	7.1	9.9	2.0
United Kingdom	6.9	13.6	19.3	26.4	7.5	15.7	19.8	30.6	8.0	15.1	20.2	26.6	7.7
Total	*21.0*	*41.2*	*59.2*	*79.6*	*25.0*	*48.2*	*68.5*	*98.6*	*23.5*	*44.5*	*53.3*	*81.9*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	183.5	374.4	522.8	695.7	204.5	409.9	581.9	744.0	209.9	356.8	467.0	593.8	165.6
New Zealand	100.8	186.0	214.2	246.3	97.6 F	200.8	259.1	315.1	93.8	173.7	...	...	...
Total	*284.3*	*560.4*	*737.0*	*942.0*	*302.1*	*610.7*	*841.0*	*1059.1*	*303.7*	*530.5*	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**374**	**733**	**960**	**1 251**	**411**	**815**	**1 102**	**1 406**	**405**	**696**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	1.1	2.4	3.4	4.2	1.3	2.6	3.9	4.8	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.9	0.9
Mexico	2.9	5.5	7.8	10.1	1.9	4.0	6.3	7.1	1.0	2.2	3.0	3.4	...
United States	13.3	26.0	44.7	53.1	10.7	23.8	37.2	44.9	10.0	17.5	23.4	26.7	...
Total	*17.3*	*33.9*	*55.9*	*67.4*	*13.9*	*30.4*	*47.4*	*56.8*	*11.8*	*21.6*	*28.7*	*33.0*	...
ASIA													
India	3.3	10.2	13.7	16.2	4.0	8.2	11.2	13.0	1.1	...	...	...	...
Japan	72.3	156.5	232.1	307.8	87.7	179.6	265.7	348.7	91.2	186.9	256.1	315.7	63.3
Turkey	—	6.3	6.6	9.0	0.5 F	4.6 F	4.9 F	12.1	1.5	3.2	3.8 F	5.2	...
Total	*75.6*	*173.0*	*252.4*	*333.0*	*92.2*	*192.4*	*281.8*	*373.8*	*93.8*	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Austria	1.3	2.5	3.2	4.2	1.7	2.8	3.7	5.0	1.3	2.5	3.5	4.4	1.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	18.6	43.9	61.8	75.6	19.6	39.3	54.8	69.3	16.2	33.7	46.8	53.0	...
Bulgaria	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.3	...
Denmark	1.1	2.0	2.7	3.8	0.9	2.1	2.8	3.7	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.4	0.4
France	55.3 F	98.8 F	128.3 F	171.0	49.8 F	88.9 F	115.5 F	164.6	36.2 F	64.7 F	85.1 F	121.5	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	29.6	56.7	85.6	111.3	27.8	59.9	86.2	115.7	25.3	41.9	48.5	58.9	...
Ireland	2.9	4.5	6.1	8.1	2.3	4.5	6.2	7.9	1.7	4.3	7.0	8.3	1.8
Italy	29.1	61.3	78.8	104.3	32.8	74.3	85.6	121.4	28.7	51.1	68.5	90.4	...
Netherlands	2.6	6.2	9.3	12.4	3.4	7.6	10.3	12.7	2.8	6.2	8.5	9.9	...
Spain	3.5	8.9	14.8	17.1	10.8	11.6	15.7	18.4	6.6	...	...	...	...
Sweden	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.4	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.4
Switzerland	1.8	3.5	4.3	5.2	2.4	5.1	6.0	7.0	2.2	3.8	5.2	6.4	2.4
United Kingdom	44.8	92.6	126.1	160.3	74.5	120.7	158.6	207.0	56.6	99.1	128.0	150.8	41.9
Total	*191.5*	*383.5*	*524.1*	*676.9*	*226.8*	*418.9*	*548.1*	*763.1*	*179.2*	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**284**	**590**	**832**	**1 077**	**333**	**642**	**877**	**1 194**	**285**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance **Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international**

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1973 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1974 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Candeal, Taganrog, f.o.b. up-river	U.S.$/60 lb	—	—	—	—	7.74	—	7.89	...	5.44	5.44	...	...	...
Canada: No. 1, C.W.R.S., 14%, Thunder Bay	Can.$/60 lb	5.24	5.62	5.59	5.57	5.59	5.74	5.76	5.84	5.78	5.25	4.85	P5.18	P5.26
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports	U.S.$/60 lb	4.70	5.16	4.97	4.95	5.43	5.82	6.00	5.19	4.41	3.87	4.24	P4.61	P4.57
European ports:[1] Canada Western Red Spring, 13.5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	512	552	536	535	594	—	662	630	541	457	515	...	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/56 lb	2.86	3.26	2.78	2.61	3.08	3.53	3.31	3.16	2.54	2.45	2.85	3.01	2.82
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Ex store, basis 100-ton lots, average of closing quotations, futures market, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	49.9	49.5	50.8	51.2	56.8	62.6	61.5	60.9	56.0	54.8	51.8	53.6	58.0
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store Thunder Bay, domestic wholesale and export price	Can.¢/34 lb	169	150	153	168	168	171	184	184	185	187	183	191	189
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment: Argentina, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. No. 3 yellow, c.i.f. Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	57.5	62.0	66.8	...	66.4	58.3	56.2	59.5	62.9	71.0
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	52.2	55.0	61.2	61.6	67.8	65.0	65.9	59.2	53.9	52.4	54.9	58.0
Rice[2]														
Thailand: White, 5% brokens, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.$/1 000 kg	—	—	—	—	521.3	538.0	575.0	603.0	630.0	625.0	596.3	518.8	P520.0
Sugar[3]														
Caribbean and Brazilian ports: Raw, 96°, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb	9.09	9.01	9.56	10.14	11.83	9.40	21.28	21.27	21.77	23.65	23.67	25.40	31.45
Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement):[4] in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	U.S.¢/lb	8.97	8.94	9.51	10.14	11.85	15.16	21.09	21.10	21.60	23.63	23.51	25.03	...
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb	10.12	10.34	10.52	10.48	10.71	12.00	16.46	17.48	18.62	22.42	25.68	27.72	...
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales:														
From Egypt	£/112 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.22	5.58	4.51	4.66	3.78
From the Netherlands	£/112 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.32	5.80	4.70	4.61	4.30
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	—	—	—	1.58	1.62	1.72	2.40	2.08	2.96	1.62	—	—	—
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	356	377	456	414	278	484	550	495	P630	P670	583	450	P583
U.S.: Central and South America, tropical pack, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S.$/40-lb case	3.26	3.00	3.01	2.94	2.83	3.07	2.94	2.60	2.89	3.80	3.45	4.02	...
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, navel, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	—	—	—	—	13.0	10.2	12.1	10.5	10.3	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case (39 kg net)	—	—	—	—	4.76	4.12	4.16	4.38	4.42	4.60	4.94	—	—
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/½ box[5]	1.85	2.34	2.77	3.05	—	—	—	—	...	2.37	2.42	2.81	3.07
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg case	—	—	26.3	23.8	22.4	20.3	16.3	16.1	15.2	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table. Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance *(continued)*

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(suite)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1973					1974							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/case (40 kg net)	—	—	5.88	4.96	4.04	3.82	4.03	4.02	3.88	2.20	P2.25	—	—
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/1/5 box[6]	2.08	2.44	2.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.41	2.45	2.67	2.63
Apples														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	—	71	64	59	58	55	64	62	64	...	...	...	...
Raisins														
U.K.: Australian sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	452	...	470	...	470
Turkish sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London	£/2 240 lb	—	544	600	564	382	—	—	435	...	...	...	...	441
Dates														
U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York	U.S.¢/lb	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	...	...
Soybeans														
U.K.: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	115.7	110.5	102.6	—	268.6	274.4	267.2	234.8	230.2	232.8	273.4	...
Groundnuts														
European ports:[1] Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	166.8	156.5	158.0	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	258.2	254.6	242.0	201.8	203.7	202.9	220.6	229.8
Copra														
European ports:[1] Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/2 240 lb	402	360	394	515	610	767	745	873	722	751	776	688	633
Olive oil														
European ports:[1] Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£/1 000 kg	568.8	625.0	638.8	640.0	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	965.0	925.0
Soybean oil														
Netherlands: Dutch, crude, f.o.b. ex mill, Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	548	508	531	490	603	665	780	711	660	772	788	875	...
Groundnut oil														
U.K.: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5% bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	249	226	229	260	340	445	488	479	477	460	453	440	476
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	361	303	313	381	426	493	504	496	441	455	452	462	477
Coconut oil														
European ports:[1] Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...
Palm oil														
European ports:[6] Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	219	—	182	184	206	273	298	275	260	247	256	259	310
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	181.2	121.8	105.0	113.0	132.2	137.5	117.0	100.0	P90.0	P83.5	—	85.4	93.5
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	4.87	4.87	4.94	5.01	5.10	5.53	6.25	6.44	6.68	P6.85	...	P5.70	...
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.¢/lb	70.3	70.5	70.9	71.5	71.0	69.6	72.4	74.7	74.4	73.7	72.0	68.9	P62.2
Colombian Manizales	U.S.¢/lb	73.3	72.6	71.8	71.2	71.3	75.1	80.2	79.6	81.3	82.1	82.3	78.4	P73.6
Uganda Native Standard	U.S.¢/lb	46.7	48.9	52.6	52.5	54.4	56.0	61.0	62.6	63.6	63.8	62.8	58.8	P55.6
Cocoa beans														
European ports:[1] Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	624	702	—	—	—	—	—	—	P1 007	P1 087	950	996	1 021
U.S.: Spot, New York														
Bahia	U.S.¢/lb	76.9	72.8	69.3	68.0	63.0	61.9	70.0	79.8	101.4	108.8	94.6	93.3	...
Ghana	U.S.¢/lb	80.8	81.8	80.7	73.2	65.9	65.1	74.3	87.6	110.3	116.7	103.3	106.9	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1973					1974							
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Tea														
Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price,[7] Colombo	Rupees/kg	5.73	5.92	4.77	4.41	5.16	5.18	5.48	6.80	6.13	6.55	5.90	...	...
India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price,[7] Calcutta	Rupees/kg	7.45	6.63	6.66	6.38	...	6.10	6.28	6.74	11.63	10.20	12.11	...	...
Pepper														
U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.¢/lb	70.0	62.5	60.4	62.0	61.0	63.6	68.5	74.3	79.3	86.0	88.3	87.4	...
Tobacco														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.¢/lb	87.2	89.4	89.3	86.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.2	103.5
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S.¢/lb	53.6	56.3	52.1	54.5	55.5	46.0	54.9	...	57.1	52.7	53.9	54.7	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. Liverpool: American, Memphis Territory Strict Middling 1 1/16 inch	U.S.¢/lb	79.8	90.2	88.8	81.0	88.4	[8]93.5	[8]82.1	[8]75.8	—	[8]61.0	[8]63.8P	[8]64.5P	[8]65.8P
Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	U.S.¢/lb	98.9	—	156.2	154.6	156.4	[8]154.8	[8]158.6	[8]159.7	[8]159.8	[8]158.2	[8]160.6P	[8]163.8P	[8]160.7P
Flax														
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B, f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	43.5	45.5	47.5	47.5	50.5	52.5	53.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	..	...
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Bangladesh, White C, c.i.f.: U.K.	£/2 240 lb	143.2	144.9	146.3	147.8	148.6	149.9	151.8	155.0	158.5	161.3	167.0	172.8	...
Sisal														
U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c.i.f. London	£/1 000 kg	243.8	245.0	262.0	295.5	357.5	[9]978	[9]1060	[9]1060	[9]1060	[9]1073	[9]1085	[9]1096	...
Silk														
U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/lb	—	—	—	—	20.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.3	17.0	17.0
Rayon														
Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24-28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	151.0	156.0	171.0	171.0	171.0	...	175.0	187.0	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Standard viscose staple, 1 1/5 denier, bright or bleached, 1 7/16 staple	U.S.¢/lb	32.2	31.4	31.7	31.1	30.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry-combed basis: 64s	New pence/kg	290	280	265	250	280	275	260	240	227	220	220	210	...
50s	New pence/kg	158	159	154	144	165	154	148	145	140	129	129	129	...
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VIs, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.¢/lb	149.0	149.0	149.0	149.0	—	—	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	—	101.0
Rubber														
Singapore: No. 1, R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b.	S.$/1 000 kg	1 882	1 731	1 672	1 898	2 432	2 691	2 420	2 284	2 022	2 027	1 780	1 623	...
West Malaysia: No. 3, R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b. Kuala Lumpur	M.$/1 000 kg	[n]1747	[n]1608	[n]1526	...	[n]2160	[n]2464	[n]2299	[n]2098	[n]1751	[n]1730	[n]1573	[n]1468	...
Beef														
U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	61.6	61.7	62.0	63.1	61.8	60.4	57.7	62.6	72.8	77.1	68.5	67.2	67.0
Denmark: Steers, for export, best quality, liveweight	Kroner/kg	6.10	6.08	5.95	5.84	5.92	5.89	5.81	5.96	6.14	5.98	5.90	5.82	P5.98
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, prime, grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	27.0	29.0	29.9	30.9	31.6	—	—	—	—	26.4	26.2	23.7	P22.5
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	£/2 240 lb	635	680	695	691	660	678	640	680	650	650	650	P663	P706
Tallow														
U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, inedible, delivered Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	24.1	16.8	16.9	15.6	17.1	17.9	20.9	22.4	20.8	20.5	...	...	...
Lard														
U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	309	331	298	266	240	228	P273	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance *(continued)*

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(suite)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1973 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1974 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Hides														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: American, domestic, light, salted cowhides, c.i.f. Hamburg ...	D. marks/kg	2.47	2.08	1.96	2.08	2.21	2.44	2.42	2.13	1.94	...	...	...	...
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	£/112 lb	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.8	24.9	24.9	25.9	28.7	28.7	29.4	29.6	P29.6
New Zealand, finest	£/112 lb	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.4	23.8	—	—	—	...	...
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, 40-lb boxes, rindless, finest, white, London Provision Exchange	£/112 lb	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eggs														
Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative [10]	Kroner/kg	4.60	4.88	5.32	5.88	6.00	5.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.84	4.27	3.75	P3.60
Netherlands: Average price to producers	Guilders/100 kg	230	246	275	287	295	249	235	235	216	...	...	...	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	£/2 240 lb	269.9	273.8	255.0	288.0	...	...	294.7	...	245.6	207.3	196.3	...	...
Haddock	£/2 240 lb	209.2	201.8	218.2	270.1	...	...	277.8	...	237.6	228.1	218.2	...	...
Plaice	£/2 240 lb	309.6	306.8	317.4	382.2	...	...	282.2	...	256.2	137.5	98.5	...	...
Herrings	£/2 240 lb	59.4	79.4	95.0	134.7	...	...	98.9	...	130.6	272.2	311.4	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers	U.S.¢/lb	59.6	62.5	63.0	...	...	62.0	59.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	43.0
Boston shrimp, frozen, brown-grooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	251.4	273.5	261.6	...	...	272.0	283.0	...	237.0	...	...	...	203.0
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	72.5	72.5	72.5	70.0	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case [11]	17.2	17.3	17.6	...	...	17.8	18.1	...	19.0	...	...	...	21.6
Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case [12]	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.2	21.1	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	...
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2 000 lb	477	457	425	—	—	543	470	...	393	...	...	...	313
Fish oil														
European ports: Peruvian/Chilean, semirefined, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
Whale oil														
U.K.: Any origin, crude, bulk, ex tank, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8'/20'/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.$/1 000 board feet	156.4	165.7	164.9	161.2	163.8	163.0	162.0	161.6	...	...	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8-17 cm width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	D. marks/cubic metre	198.3	200.2	204.6	207.0	207.8	214.6	218.4	233.4	225.0	...	...	...	...
Sweden: 2 1/2" × 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	783	789	783	793	795	801	799	799	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 13. - Price series of international significance (*concluded*)

Tableau 13. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*fin*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1973 Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1974 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f.	£/standard	170.2	184.8	195.2	203.1	215.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2"×4", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/1 000 board feet	180.2	190.3	176.1	170.4	170.3	159.2	163.6	181.5	186.2	179.0	167.6	162.5	...
Wood pulp														
Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, full freight allowed, exports to U.S.	Can. $/2 000 lb	204.0	205.1	221.8	224.5	234.6	262.7	260.0	255.7	...	...	...	...	...
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	611	629	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1 000 kg	1030	1070	1088	1115	1095	1253	1331	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec	Can. $/2 000 lb	144.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland: Average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	615	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/1 000 kg	86.4	87.9	95.3	94.5	98.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	850	849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commodities in international trade (1963 = 100) [13]														
Commodities of agricultural origin		199		215			233			235			...	
Food		210		220			234			240			...	
Nonfood		203		208			232			227			...	
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
From River Plate	"	...	...	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
From Northern Range	"	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85
U.K.: Time charter: [14] Index numbers (1963 = 100)		149		188			...			...			...	
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 26%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	D. marks/1 000 kg	256	259	262	264	266	269	298	315	320	326	329	323	...
Superphosphate: U.K.: 19%, 10-ton lots, London [15]	£/2 240 lb	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	18.29	...	...	...	...
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 50%, bulk, 10-200 quintal lots, at warehouse	D. marks/1 000 kg	177	181	182	187	189	196	198	200	201	197	199	200	...

n = Nominal **p** = Provisional.

[1] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles. – [2] The price of rice supplied to Sri Lanka by China under the annual rice/rubber agreement was £50.0 per metric ton in 1973. Usually China supplies raw ricé, 35% brokens, to Sri Lanka. – [3] The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiated price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 96°, f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was set at £50.0 per long ton for 1972-74. Additional payments of £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton are made to less developed producing members (all except Australia), the amount being varied inversely with the world price of sugar. – [4] Arithmetical average of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. – [5] The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. – [6] United Kingdom/continent. – [7] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [8] C.i.f. north European ports. – [9] U.S. dollars per 1 000 kg. – [10] Including supplement. – [11] 100 $3^1/_4$-oz cans per case. – [12] 48 $6^1/_2$-oz cans per case. – [13] Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. – [14] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. – [15] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

n = Nominal **p** = Provisoire.

[1] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. – [2] Le prix du riz fourni à Sri Lanka par la Chine en vertu de l'accord annuel riz/caoutchouc était de £50,0 par tonne métrique en 1973. D'ordinaire, la Chine fournit à Sri Lanka du riz brut, 35% de brisures. – [3] Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96°, base f.o.b. en cale, en vrac) a été fixé à £50,0 par tonne longue pour la période 1972-74. Les paiements additionnels de £7,0 à £11,0 par tonne longue reçus par les membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), varient en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre. – [4] Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cale ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou — si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points — en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. – [5] Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. – [6] Royaume-Uni/continent. – [7] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [8] C.a.f. ports de l'Europe du Nord. – [9] Dollars U.S. par 1 000 kg. – [10] Y compris supplément. – [11] Caisses de 100 boîtes de $3^1/_4$ oz. – [12] Caisses de 48 boîtes de $6^1/_2$ oz. – [13] Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. – [14] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. – [15] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 14. - Barley: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 14. - Orge: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices — Prix à la production							Wholesale prices — Prix de gros						Import prices — Prix à l'importation	
	Denmark	Germany, Fed. Rep. of I	Germany, Fed. Rep. of II	Japan	Spain	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	France	India	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	North Sea ports	United Kingdom
Season — Campagne	VIII-VII	VII-VI	VII-VI	VII-VI	I-XII	VII-VI	VII-VI	I-XII	VIII-VII	V-IV	I-XII	I-XII	VIII-VII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales														
	Kroner/100 kg	Marks/100 kg		1 000 yen/100 kg	Pesetas/100 kg	£/112 lb	Dollars/48 lb	Dollars/48 lb	Francs/100 kg	Rupees/100 kg	Kurus/kg	£/2 240 lb	Dollars/48 lb	D. marks/100 kg	£/2 240 lb
1969	46.4	36.1	33.6	5.94	514	1.30	0.87	1.00	46.9	[1]57.3	78.7	20.8	1.08	18.8	22.2
1970	46.7	37.4	32.8	6.25	525	1.44	0.96	1.10	51.2	44.3	69.4	24.7	1.22	21.2	30.3
1971	46.7	38.6	32.1	6.71	554	1.45	0.97	1.12	57.3	45.5	98.0	25.3	1.16	20.6	26.3
1972	...	38.3	32.7	...	533	1.56	...	1.13	57.2	...	100.5	26.5	1.42	23.9	23.8
1973	...	...	...	...	579	...	...	1.96	...	...	...	43.0	...	...	...
1973 I	57.1	38.1	34.3	6.80	534	1.92	1.42	1.43	58.0	75.0	—	39.4	1.46	32.7	—
II	66.5	38.1	34.7	6.80	541	1.86	1.34	1.45	57.2	78.0	122.0	33.9	1.35	25.3	—
III	66.9	38.1	34.7	6.80	544	1.75	1.31	1.45	57.4	68.0	—	32.7	1.47	22.5	33.9
IV	68.8	38.0	34.7	6.80	551	1.64	1.31	1.51	57.5	80.0	—	31.6	1.39	22.9	33.6
V	74.1	38.1	35.0	6.80	557	1.74	1.39	1.69	57.8	76.0	—	36.5	1.52	26.3	—
VI	77.7	37.3	35.0	6.80	552	1.84	1.55	2.00	58.8	96.0	—	—	1.63	28.0	—
VII	...	37.0	33.6	7.54	538	2.13	1.58	2.30	57.5	108.0	—	—	1.80	29.2	—
VIII	...	36.0	32.6	7.54	552	2.58	2.10	2.50	56.0	104.0	—	49.9	2.35	35.9	—
IX	...	35.9	33.0	7.54	577	2.66	2.16	2.24	54.4	106.0	100.0	49.6	2.60	32.2	—
X	...	36.1	33.3	...	595	2.60	2.23	2.21	54.4	106.0	—	48.7	2.34	—	—
XI	...	36.3	33.7	...	682	2.57	2.10	2.31	55.8	108.0	100.0	51.2	2.15	31.1	—
XII	...	37.0	34.8	...	720	2.77	2.19	2.41	57.9	...	—	56.8	2.50	...	—
1974 I	...	38.2	36.4	...	762	3.05	2.32	2.51	61.0	108.0	—	62.6	2.48	...	...
II	...	39.2	37.4	...	767	3.06	2.52	2.64	63.3	118.0	...	61.5	2.95	...	...
III	...	39.4	37.7	...	787	3.05	2.61	2.69	64.1	120.0	...	60.9	3.30	...	...
IV	...	39.4	37.4	...	823	2.86	2.15	2.69	60.5	130.0	...	56.0	...	...	...
V	...	39.3	37.4	...	...	2.85	2.19	2.54	65.0	113.0	...	54.8	...	...	...
VI	...	39.1	37.4	...	...	2.80	2.19	...	69.4	125.0	...	51.8	...	...	...
VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.33	...	...	...	...	53.0	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg														
1969	6.2	9.6	8.9	16.5	7.3	6.1	4.0	4.2	8.5	[1]7.6	8.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.2
1970	6.2	10.3	9.0	17.4	7.5	6.8	4.4	4.8	9.2	5.9	7.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	7.2
1971	6.5	11.8	9.8	21.0	7.9	6.2	4.5	5.1	10.9	6.1	7.0	6.1	5.3	5.9	6.4
1972	...	12.8	10.9	...	8.3	7.5	...	5.2	12.1	...	7.2	6.5	6.5	7.4	5.8
1973	...	...	...	...	9.9	...	...	9.0	...	...	7.6	10.3	...	...	...
1973 I	8.2	11.8	10.6	22.1	8.3	9.0	6.5	6.5	11.3	9.4	—	9.2	6.7	10.2	—
II	10.8	13.4	12.2	25.2	9.3	9.1	6.2	6.7	12.6	10.1	8.7	8.3	6.2	8.9	—
III	10.8	13.4	12.2	25.6	9.4	8.5	6.0	6.7	12.6	8.9	—	8.0	6.8	7.9	8.3
IV	11.0	13.4	12.2	25.6	9.5	8.0	6.0	6.9	12.6	10.5	—	7.7	6.4	8.1	8.2
V	12.2	14.0	12.8	25.6	9.6	8.8	6.4	7.8	13.1	10.3	—	9.2	7.0	9.6	—
VI	13.6	15.4	14.4	25.6	9.5	9.4	7.1	9.2	14.3	13.1	—	—	7.5	11.6	—
VII	...	15.7	14.3	28.6	9.3	10.5	7.3	10.5	13.9	14.2	—	—	8.2	12.4	—
VIII	...	14.6	13.2	28.4	9.5	12.5	9.6	11.4	13.0	13.5	—	12.1	10.8	14.5	—
IX	...	14.8	13.6	29.9	9.9	12.6	9.9	10.2	12.8	13.5	7.1	11.8	11.9	13.3	—
X	...	14.8	13.6	...	10.3	12.5	10.2	10.2	12.8	13.5	—	11.7	10.7	—	—
XI	...	13.9	12.9	...	11.8	11.9	9.6	10.6	12.4	13.6	7.1	11.8	9.9	11.9	—
XII	...	13.7	12.9	...	12.4	12.7	10.1	11.1	12.3	13.3	—	13.0	11.5	...	—
1974 I	...	13.7	13.1	...	13.2	13.7	10.7	11.7	12.0	12.8	—	14.0	11.4	...	...
II	...	14.7	14.0	...	13.0	13.9	11.6	12.5	13.2	14.3	...	14.0	13.6	...	...
III	...	15.6	14.9	...	13.3	14.4	12.0	12.7	13.5	15.3	...	14.4	15.2	...	...
IV	...	16.1	15.3	...	14.1	13.7	9.9	12.9	12.4	16.7	...	13.4	...	...	...
V	...	15.5	14.8	...	...	13.4	10.1	12.1	13.2	14.2	...	12.9	...	...	...
VI	...	15.3	14.6	...	...	13.2	10.1	...	14.4	15.8	...	12.2	...	...	...
VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	...	...	...	...	12.5	...	...	...

[1] May-December average.

Producer prices

Denmark: Fodder, producer price according to the grain price agreements. – **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Average producer price, excluding value added tax; annual prices refer to all types and sales; monthly prices, standard quality only; I - Brewing. II - Fodder. – **Japan:** Naked, including straw bags, government-fixed producer price, exclusive of premiums. – **Spain:** Prices received by farmers. – **United Kingdom:** Weighted average producer price, including payments under the Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme in annual prices only. – **United States:** Average producer price, including an allowance for unredeemend loans.

Wholesale prices

Canada: No. 1 feed, domestic wholesale and export price; through 1969, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur; from 1970, Thunder Bay. – **France:** Domestic, government-guaranteed repurchase price, without deduction of taxes, ex grain elevator. – **India:** Wholesale price; through December 1969, coarse, provincial averages, Bahraich; from January 1970, Desi, f.a.q., Bahraich. – **Turkey:** Fodder, bagged, spot price, Istanbul Exchange. – **United Kingdom:** Home-grown only, futures price, nearest delivery date, London Exchange; from August 1970, Zone A. – **United States:** No. 3, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

Import prices

North Sea ports: U.S. No 2/3, c.i.f. – **United Kingdom:** Canadian No. 2 feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. (via St. Lawrence/Atlantic).

[1] Moyenne mai-décembre.

Prix à la production

Danemark: Orge fourragère, prix à la production conformément aux accords sur les prix des céréales. – **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Prix moyen à la production, non compris la taxe à la valeur ajoutée; prix annuels: toutes catégories et toutes ventes; prix mensuels: qualité standard seulement; I - Orge de brasserie. II - Orge fourragère. – **Japon:** Orge nue, sacs de paille compris, prix fixé par le gouvernement à la production, primes non comprises. – **Espagne:** Prix reçus par les agriculteurs. – **Royaume-Uni:** Prix moyen pondéré à la production, y compris les versements au titre du *Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme* dans les prix annuels seulement. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production, compte tenu des prêts non remboursés.

Prix de gros

Canada: Orge fourragère N° 1, prix de gros intérieur et d'exportation; jusqu'à fin 1969, base en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur; depuis 1970, Thunder Bay. – **France:** Récolte métropolitaine, prix de rétrocession garanti, sans déduction des taxes, sortie organisme stockeur. – **Inde:** Prix de gros; jusqu'à fin décembre 1969, orge grossière, moyenne pour la province Bahraich; depuis janvier 1970, Desi, bonne qualité moyenne, Bahraich. – **Turquie:** Orge fourragère, en sacs, prix du disponible, Bourse d'Istanbul **Royaume-Uni:** Production nationale seulement, prix à terme le plus proche à la Bourse de Londres; à partir d'août 1970, zone A. – **Etats-Unis:** N° 3, prix de gros, Minneapolis.

Prix à l'importation

Ports de la mer du Nord: Orge américaine N° 2/3, c.a.f. – **Royaume-Uni:** Orge canadienne, fourragère N° 2, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. (via Saint-Laurent/Atlantique).

Table 15 - Maize: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 15. - Maïs: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices — Prix à la production					Wholesale prices — Prix de gros					Import prices — Prix à l'importation	
	Argentina	Egypt	Italy	United States	Yugoslavia	Brazil	India	Indonesia	Mexico	United States	United Kingdom	
											I	II
Season — Campagne	IV-III	I-XII	IX-VIII	14 months VIII-IX 14 mois	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	X-IX	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	New pesos/ 100 kg	Piastres/ 140 kg	1 000 lire/ 100 kg	Dollars/ 56 lb	New dinars/ 100 kg	New cruzeiros/ 60 kg	Rupees/ 100 kg	New rupiah/ 100 kg	Pesos/ 1 000 kg	Dollars/ 56 lb	£/2 240 lb	
1969	13.5	435	5.76	1.15	59	13.23	64.3	2 003	1 046	1.25	27.9	25.7
1970	13.5	446	5.78	1.33	73	15.10	66.8	1 986	1 126	1.44	30.9	30.0
1971	14.0	438	5.82	1.08	111	17.98	62.4	1 924	1 117	1.18	29.7	28.4
1972	20.4	468	...	1.29	117	24.18	78.8	2 716	1 118	...	—	27.0
1973	47.0	566	...	...	...	...	76.8	3 394	1 229	...	...	...
1973 I	47.0	—	6.22	1.39	111	31.00	82.0	5 117	1 120	1.55	—	40.6
II	47.0	—	6.31	1.35	105	26.30	75.0	3 181	1 120	1.57	—	36.6
III	47.0	—	6.48	1.37	107	24.37	70.0	3 139	1 120	1.57	—	35.2
IV	65.0	—	6.81	1.42	106	28.00	68.0	2 678	1 120	1.63	—	35.5
V	65.0	—	7.25	1.61	102	24.98	80.0	2 758	1 128	2.01	—	40.4
VI	65.0	—	8.23	1.99	104	29.42	90.0	3 294	1 132	2.43	—	49.9
VII	65.0	—	8.38	2.03	102	32.50	104.0	3 958	1 135	2.59	—	55.3
VIII	65.0	—	8.20	2.68	...	39.50	103.0	3 626	1 135	2.98	—	—
IX	65.0	—	6.79	2.15	104	30.92	...	3 233	1 275	2.39	—	—
X	65.0	527	6.82	2.17	105	39.00	72.0	3 338	1 460	2.34	—	—
XI	65.0	605	7.25	2.18	...	38.50	80.0	3 197	1 500	2.53	—	57.5
XII	65.0	—	8.25	2.39	...	35.00	95.0	3 215	1 500	2.67	—	62.0
1974 I	65.0	—	9.25	2.59	...	36.00	115.0	3 924	1 500	2.92	...	66.8
II	65.0	—	9.44	2.76	...	...	140.0	4 664	1 500	3.10	...	...
III	65.0	—	...	2.68	...	...	145.0	5 108	1 508	3.01	...	66.4
IV	...	—	...	2.41	...	...	145.0	4 818	1 530	...	...	58.3
V	...	—	...	2.45	...	...	145.0	4 974	...	...	...	56.2
VI	...	—	...	2.57	...	...	145.0	4 820	...	...	...	59.5
VII	...	—	...	2.91	...	...	...	5 149	...	...	...	63.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1969	3.9	7.2	9.2	4.5	4.7	—	8.6	—	8.4	4.9	6.6	6.1
1970	3.5	7.3	9.3	5.2	5.8	—	8.9	—	9.0	5.7	7.3	7.1
1971	3.0	7.2	9.8	4.3	7.4	—	8.3	—	8.9	4.6	7.2	6.8
1972	4.1	7.7	...	5.1	6.9	—	10.3	7.3	9.0	...	—	6.6
1973	9.4	10.3	...	...	...	...	10.8	9.1	9.8	...	...	...
1973 I	9.4	—	10.7	5.5	6.5	—	10.3	13.7	9.0	6.1	—	9.5
II	9.4	—	11.1	5.3	6.2	—	9.8	8.5	9.0	6.2	—	9.0
III	9.4	—	11.1	5.4	6.3	—	9.1	8.4	9.0	6.2	—	8.6
IV	13.0	—	11.5	5.6	6.2	—	8.9	7.2	9.0	6.4	—	8.7
V	13.0	—	12.4	6.3	6.0	—	10.8	7.4	9.0	7.9	—	10.2
VI	13.0	—	14.1	7.8	6.1	—	12.3	8.8	9.1	9.6	—	12.7
VII	13.0	—	14.3	8.0	6.6	—	13.7	10.6	9.1	10.2	—	13.7
VIII	13.0	—	14.5	10.6	...	—	13.4	9.7	9.1	11.7	—	—
IX	13.0	—	12.0	8.5	6.8	—	...	8.6	10.2	9.4	—	—
X	13.0	9.6	12.0	8.5	6.9	—	9.2	8.9	11.7	9.2	—	—
XI	13.0	11.1	12.0	8.6	...	—	9.9	8.5	12.0	10.0	—	13.5
XII	13.0	—	13.6	9.4	...	—	11.6	8.6	12.1	10.5	—	14.4
1974 I	13.0	—	14.0	10.2	...	—	13.6	10.5	12.0	11.5	...	15.2
II	13.0	—	14.6	10.9	...	...	17.0	12.5	12.0	12.2	...	...
III	13.0	—	...	10.6	...	...	18.5	13.7	12.1	11.8	...	15.9
IV	...	—	...	9.5	...	...	18.6	12.9	12.2	...	...	14.2
V	...	—	...	9.6	...	...	18.3	13.3	...	...	...	13.4
VI	...	—	...	10.1	...	...	18.3	12.9	...	...	...	14.2
VII	...	—	...	11.5	...	...	...	13.8	...	...	...	15.1

Producer prices

Argentina: Yellow and red, hard, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires; goverment-fixed price. – **Egypt:** Nab El Gamal variety, 96% purity, average of provincial prices to producers. – **Italy:** Hybrid American, producer price, Brescia. – **United States:** Average producer price, including an allowance for unredeemed loans. – **Yugoslavia:** Fair average quality, maximum moisture content 14%, price to producers in agricultural cooperatives.

Wholesale prices

Brazil: Yellow, wholesale price, São Paulo Exchange; from January 1972, Porto Alegre Exchange. – **India:** Malhipur bold, white, wholesale price, Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh. – **Indonesia:** Yellow, shelled, wholesale price, Surabaja. – **Mexico:** Highland, wholesale price, Mexico City. – **United States:** No. 3, yellow, wholesale price, Chicago.

Import prices

United Kingdom: I - Argentine, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. II - U.S., No. 3, yellow, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.; through 1972, c.i.f. Liverpool; from January 1973, c.i.f. Tilbury.

Prix à la production

Argentine: Maïs dur jaune et rouge, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires; prix fixé par le gouvernement. – **Egypte:** Variété Nab El Gamal, taux de pureté, 96%, moyenne des prix provinciaux à la production. – **Italie:** Hybride américain, prix à la production, Brescia. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production, compte tenu des prêts non remboursés. – **Yougoslavie:** Bonne qualité marchande, humidité maximum 14%, prix à la production dans les coopératives agricoles.

Prix de gros

Brésil: Maïs jaune, prix de gros, Bourse de São Paulo; depuis janvier 1972, Bourse de Porto Alegre. – **Inde:** « Malhipur bold », blanc, prix de gros, Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh). – **Indonésie:** Jaune, égrené, prix de gros, Surabaja. – **Mexique:** Maïs des hautes terres, prix de gros, Mexico. – **Etats-Unis:** N° 3, jaune, prix de gros, Chicago.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: I - Maïs argentin, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f. II - Maïs des Etats-Unis, N° 3, jaune, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.: jusqu'à fin 1972, c.a.f. Liverpool; depuis janvier 1973, c.a.f. Tilbury.

Table 16. - Oats: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 16. - Avoine: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices — Prix à la production									Wholesale prices — Prix de gros	
	Argentina	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Sweden	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	United States
Season — Campagne	XII-XI	VIII-VII	I-XII	VIII-VII	VII-VI	10 months VIII-V 10 mois	I-XII	VII-VI	VII-VI	I-XII	VII-VI
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales										
	New pesos/ 100 kg	Francs/ 100 kg	Kroner/ 100 kg	Francs/ 100 kg	Marks/ 100 kg	Kronor/ 100 kg	Kurus/ kg	£/ 112 lb	Dollars/ 32 lb	Dollars/ 34 lb	Dollars/ 32 lb
1969	10.0	415	—	40.2	31.7	43.0	77.3	1.39	0.59	0.78	0.62
1970	10.0	429	46.4	44.5	32.7	43.1	74.5	1.39	0.63	0.80	0.71
1971	12.4	386	46.7	39.3	30.9	43.2	79.6	1.44	0.60	0.74	0.72
1972	32.0	444	51.7	45.5	32.3	40.5	99.6	1.51	0.69	0.76	—
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973 I	32.0	462	...	47.0	34.0	42.0	112.5	1.70	0.81	1.04	—
II	32.0	455	...	45.0	34.6	42.5	121.9	1.73	0.78	1.21	—
III	32.0	451	...	45.0	34.6	42.6	127.3	1.68	0.77	1.18	—
IV	32.0	465	...	48.5	34.8	42.8	128.8	1.63	0.77	1.16	—
V	32.0	488	...	51.2	35.2	—	145.3	1.67	0.80	1.18	—
VI	32.0	496	...	51.0	35.6	—	142.7	1.72	0.90	1.38	—
VII	32.0	495	...	49.0	35.1	—	141.8	1.79	0.86	1.59	—
VIII	32.0	455	...	46.3	32.0	—	139.6	1.99	1.13	1.69	—
IX	32.0	462	...	46.0	32.9	44.7	142.8	2.08	1.09	1.50	—
X	32.0	464	...	49.8	33.6	45.7	137.2	2.27	1.14	1.53	—
XI	32.0	476	...	50.8	34.2	46.7	155.0	2.44	1.13	1.68	—
XII	...	...	...	53.8	35.5	47.5	167.0	2.62	1.20	1.68	—
1974 I	44.4	515	...	56.8	37.3	48.3	172.0	2.87	1.32	1.71	—
II	47.9	523	...	55.3	38.2	48.8	...	2.94	1.44	1.84	—
III	46.2	516	...	54.8	38.5	49.1	...	2.95	1.40	1.84	—
IV	44.6	505	...	53.8	38.3	49.2	...	2.88	1.24	1.87	...
V	46.9	...	...	53.3	38.1	—	...	2.82	1.27	1.85	...
VI	...	...	...	54.8	38.1	—	...	2.80	1.30	...	...
VII	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	1.37	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg										
1969	2.7	8.3	—	7.3	8.4	8.3	8.6	6.6	4.0	4.7	4.3
1970	2.3	8.6	6.2	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.0	6.6	4.3	5.0	4.9
1971	2.5	8.3	6.2	7.5	9.5	8.7	5.3	7.2	4.1	4.8	5.0
1972	6.4	9.9	7.4	9.7	10.8	8.6	7.1	7.3	4.8	5.0	—
1973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973 I	6.4	10.3	...	9.2	10.6	8.7	8.0	8.0	5.6	6.7	—
II	6.4	11.5	...	9.9	12.2	9.5	8.7	8.5	5.3	7.9	—
III	6.4	11.2	...	9.9	12.2	9.5	9.1	8.2	5.3	7.7	—
IV	6.4	11.5	...	10.6	12.3	9.4	9.2	8.0	5.3	7.5	—
V	6.4	12.7	...	11.6	12.9	—	10.4	8.4	5.5	7.7	—
VI	6.4	13.7	...	12.4	14.7	—	10.2	8.7	6.2	8.9	—
VII	6.4	13.8	...	11.9	14.9	—	10.1	8.9	5.9	10.3	—
VIII	6.4	12.1	...	10.7	13.0	—	10.0	9.6	7.8	10.9	—
IX	6.4	12.5	...	10.8	13.6	10.6	10.2	9.9	7.5	9.7	—
X	6.4	12.6	...	11.7	13.7	10.9	9.8	10.9	7.9	9.9	—
XI	6.4	12.0	...	11.3	13.1	10.6	11.1	11.3	7.8	10.9	—
XII	...	...	...	11.4	13.1	10.4	11.9	12.0	8.3	11.0	—
1974 I	8.9	12.1	...	11.1	13.4	10.1	12.3	12.9	9.1	11.2	—
II	9.6	13.0	...	11.5	14.3	10.5	...	13.3	9.9	12.3	—
III	9.2	13.3	...	11.5	15.3	11.1	...	13.9	9.6	12.2	—
IV	8.9	13.4	...	11.0	15.7	11.5	...	13.8	8.5	12.6	...
V	9.4	...	...	10.9	14.9	...	...	13.3	8.7	12.5	...
VI	...	...	...	11.4	14.9	...	...	13.2	9.0	...	...
VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.4	...	...

Producer prices

Argentina: No. 2 yellow, government-fixed price, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires. – **Belgium:** Average producer price, excluding taxes and premiums, leading markets. – **Denmark:** Producer price according to the grain price agreements. – **France:** Domestic, producer price, excluding taxes, average of quotations, Paris Commercial Exchange. – **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Fodder, average price received by producers, excluding value added tax; annual prices refer to all types and sales; monthly prices, standard quality only. – **Sweden:** White, fodder, average producer price. – **Turkey:** Producer price, Konya. – **United Kingdom:** Weighted average producer price, including payments under the Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme in annual prices only. – **United States:** Average producer price, including an allowance for unredeemed loans.

Prix à la production

Argentine: Avoine jaune N° 2, prix fixé par le gouvernement, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires. – **Belgique:** Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés, non compris les taxes et les subventions. – **Danemark:** Prix à la production conformément aux accords sur le prix des céréales. – **France:** Récolte métropolitaine, prix à la production, taxes non comprises, moyenne des cours, Bourse de commerce de Paris. – **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Avoine fourragère, prix moyen à la production, non compris la taxe à la valeur ajoutée; prix annuels: toutes catégories et toutes ventes; prix mensuels: qualité standard seulement. – **Suède:** Avoine blanche fourragère, prix moyen à la production. – **Turquie:** Prix à la production, Konya. – **Royaume-Uni:** Prix moyen pondéré à la production, y compris les versements au titre du *Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme* dans les prix annuels seulement. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production, compte tenu des prêts non remboursés.

Wholesale prices

Canada: No. 2, C.W., domestic wholesale and export price; through 1969, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur; from 1970, Thunder Bay. – **United States:** No. 3, white, wholesale price, Chicago.

Prix de gros

Canada: N° 2 C.O., prix de gros intérieur et d'exportation; jusqu'à fin 1969, base en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur; depuis 1970, Thunder Bay. **Etats-Unis:** N° 3, blanche, prix de gros, Chicago.

Table 17. - Rice: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 17. - Riz: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	PADDY						HUSKED RICE — RIZ DÉCORTIQUÉ
	Producer prices — Prix à la production				*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*		*Producer prices — Prix à la production*
	Egypt	Italy	Sri Lanka	United States	Thailand	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	Japan
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	14 months VIII-IX 14 mois	I-XII	I-XII	XI-X
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales						
	1 000 piastres/ 1 000 kg	*1 000 lire/ 100 kg*	*Rupees/ 46 lb*	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*Bahts/1 000 kg*	*Piastres/100 kg*	*1 000 yen/100 kg*
1969	3.00	7.78	15.2	4.95	1 211	2 247	13.76
1970	2.65	7.65	14.8	5.09	1 157	2 902	13.72
1971	2.70	8.07	14.4	5.34	950	3 213	14.20
1972	2.59	9.44	14.8	6.73	1 170	4 945	...
1973	2.70	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973 I	—	10.92	15.1	7.84	1 420	...	14.92
II	—	12.40	16.9	7.95	1 535	...	14.92
III	—	12.12	18.0	8.26	1 539	...	14.92
IV	—	11.25	...	8.51	1 568	...	...
V	—	12.32	...	8.56	1 754	...	...
VI	—	12.72	...	8.74	1 925	...	...
VII	—	11.30	...	9.00	1 807	...	...
VIII	—	10.03	...	10.70	—	...	...
IX	—	—	...	11.60	—	...	...
X	2.70	10.46	...	13.70	—	...	...
XI	2.70	12.50	...	17.10	1 862	...	...
XII	—	13.42	...	16.10	...	...	...
1974 I	—	13.37	...	15.80	...	...	...
II	—	12.71	...	17.00	...	...	...
III	—	11.90	...	17.30	...	...	...
IV	—	...	...	15.40	...	...	...
V	—	...	...	—	...	...	...
VI	—	...	...	—	...	...	...
VII	—	...	...	—	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg						
1969	6.9	12.5	12.2	10.9	5.8	19.0	38.2
1970	6.2	12.2	11.9	11.2	5.5	24.6	38.8
1971	6.2	12.9	11.6	11.8	4.5	27.2	45.9
1972	6.0	16.2	11.4	14.8	5.6	17.7	...
1974	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973 I	—	18.8	10.8	17.3	6.8	...	48.4
II	—	21.6	12.4	17.5	7.3	...	51.9
III	—	20.8	13.6	18.2	7.3	...	56.1
IV	—	19.0	...	18.8	7.5	...	...
V	—	21.0	...	18.9	8.4	...	...
VI	—	21.8	...	19.3	9.2	...	...
VII	—	19.3	...	19.8	8.8	...	...
VIII	—	17.7	...	23.6	—	...	...
IX	—	—	...	25.1	—	...	...
X	6.9	18.3	...	30.2	—	...	...
XI	6.9	20.7	...	37.7	9.1	...	...
XII	—	22.1	...	37.5	...	...	...
1974 I	—	20.2	...	34.8	...	...	...
II	—	19.7	...	37.5	...	...	...
III	—	19.1	...	38.1	...	...	...
IV	—	...	...	34.0	...	...	...
V	—	...	...	—	...	...	...
VI	—	...	...	—	...	...	...
VII	—	...	...	—	...	...	...

PADDY

Producer prices

Egypt: Yabani, government-fixed producer price. – **Italy:** Common, "Originario" type, producer price, Milan. – **Sri Lanka:** Weighted average price to producers. – **United States:** Average producer price.

Wholesale prices

Thailand: No. 1, wholesale price. – **Viet-Nam, Rep. of:** No. 1, wholesale price.

HUSKED RICE

Producer prices

Japan: Brown, government-fixed producer price, including package.

PADDY

Prix à la production

Egypte: Yabani, prix officiel à la production. – **Italie:** Qualité courante, type « Originario », prix à la production, Milan. - **Sri Lanka:** Prix moyen pondéré à la production. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production.

Prix de gros

Thaïlande: N° 1, prix de gros. – **Viet-Nam, Rép. du:** Paddy N° 1, prix de gros.

RIZ DÉCORTIQUÉ

Prix à la production

Japon: Riz brun, prix officiel à la production, y compris l'emballage.

Table 17. - Rice: Prices in selected countries (*continued*)

Tableau 17. - Riz: Prix dans certains pays (*suite*)

MILLED RICE — RIZ USINÉ

Wholesale price — Prix de gros

Year and month — Année et mois	Brazil	Egypt	India I	India II	Indonesia	Khmer Republic	Korea, Rep. of	Philippines
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales							
	New cruzeiros/ 60 kg	*Piastres/ 200 kg*	*Rupees/100 kg*		*New rupiahs/ 100 kg*	*Riels/ 100 kg*	*Won/ 79.83 kg*	*Pesos/ 56 kg*
1969	32.58	1 120	98.0	111.7	4 106	491	5 141	33.6
1970	36.77	1 087	101.5	109.0	5 248	586	5 784	40.3
1971	57.23	1 020	98.1	109.0	5 065	805	7 153	51.3
1972	67.32	1 020	114.9	109.0	6 587	...	9 844	59.5
1973	79.91	1 070	115.5	109.0	9 522	...	9 728	...
1973 I	72.88	1 053	110.0	109.0	10 380	2 800	9 579	53.5
II	70.63	1 053	115.0	109.0	8 675	2 800	9 803	55.2
III	70.38	1 053	115.0	109.0	8 250	...	9 598	57.5
IV	71.50	1 053	115.0	109.0	8 125	...	9 612	58.4
V	68.10	1 053	115.0	109.0	6 833	...	9 808	65.0
VI	71.55	1 053	115.0	109.0	9 759	...	9 741	64.8
VII	72.56	1 062	120.0	109.0	10 620	5 000	9 660	70.0
VIII	83.12	1 103	120.0	109.0	10 050	...	9 657	70.0
IX	90.50	1 103	115.0	109.0	10 500	...	9 654	94.5
X	100.00	1 103	110.0	109.0	10 352	...	9 756	83.5
XI	94.75	1 078	115.0	109.0	10 164	...	9 927	82.5
XII	93.00	—	120.0	109.0	10 548	...	9 940	...
1974 I	100.50	1 006	140.0	145.2	11 000	...	10 710	82.1
II	100.50	1 006	140.0	145.2	10 875	...	11 284	...
III	106.60	1 006	145.0	145.2	10 950	...	11 229	...
IV	...	1 006	155.0	145.2	9 033	...	11 681	...
V	...	1 006	140.0	145.2	8 688	...	10 549	...
VI	...	1 006	150.0	145.2	8 500	...	...	...
VII	...	1 006	...	...	8 260	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg							
1969	—	12.9	13.1	14.9	—	—	22.3	15.4
1970	—	12.5	13.5	14.5	—	—	23.3	12.2
1971	—	11.7	13.1	14.5	12.2	—	25.7	14.2
1972	21.0	11.7	15.1	14.3	15.9	...	31.3	15.7
1973	21.7	13.5	14.9	14.1	22.9	...	30.5	...
1973 I	19.5	12.1	13.8	13.7	25.0	—	30.1	14.1
II	19.5	12.7	15.0	14.2	20.9	—	30.8	14.6
III	19.5	13.5	15.0	14.2	19.9	...	30.1	15.1
IV	19.5	13.5	15.1	14.3	19.6	...	30.2	15.4
V	18.6	13.5	15.6	14.7	16.5	...	30.8	17.1
VI	19.5	13.5	15.7	14.9	23.5	...	30.6	17.1
VII	19.7	13.6	15.8	14.4	25.6	—	30.3	18.4
VIII	22.6	14.1	15.6	14.2	24.2	...	30.3	18.4
IX	24.5	14.1	14.7	13.9	25.3	...	30.4	24.9
X	27.1	14.1	14.1	14.0	24.9	...	30.7	22.0
XI	25.6	13.8	14.2	13.5	24.5	...	31.3	21.7
XII	24.9	—	14.6	13.3	25.4	...	31.3	...
1974 I	26.4	12.9	16.6	17.2	26.5	...	33.7	21.6
II	25.9	12.9	17.0	17.6	26.2	...	35.5	...
III	27.5	12.9	18.5	18.5	26.4	...	35.3	...
IV	...	12.9	20.0	18.6	21.8	...	36.7	...
V	...	12.9	17.7	18.3	20.9	...	33.1	...
VI	...	12.9	18.9	18.3	20.5	...	...	...
VII	...	12.9	...	...	19.9	...	...	...

MILLED RICE

Wholesale prices

Brazil: Short-grained special, bagged, wholesale price, Porto Alegre. – **Egypt:** Rosetta, Japanese, hulled and bleached, government-fixed wholesale price, Cairo and Alexandria. – **India: I** - Coarse, wholesale price, Sambalpur (Orissa). **II** - Wholesale price, Calcutta; through 1969, common; from 1970, coarse. – **Indonesia:** Factory rice, B.A., wholesale price, Djakarta. – **Khmer Republic:** White, No. 2, wholesale price, Phnom-Penh. – **Korea, Rep. of:** Domestic, middle grade, wholesale price, Seoul. – **Philippines:** Domestic, wholesale price, Manila.

RIZ USINÉ

Prix de gros

Brésil: Riz court, qualité spéciale, en sacs, prix de gros, Porto Alegre. – **Egypte:** Rosetta, japonais, décortiqué et blanchi, prix de gros officiel, Le Caire et Alexandrie. – **Inde: I** - Riz grossier, prix de gros, Sambalpur (Orissa). **II** - Prix de gros, Calcutta; jusqu'à fin 1969, riz ordinaire; depuis 1970, riz grossier. – **Indonésie:** Riz de rizerie, B.A., prix de gros. Djakarta. – **République khmère:** Blanc N° 2, prix de gros, Phnom-Penh. – **Corée, Rép. de:** Riz indigène, qualité moyenne, prix de gros, Séoul. – **Philippines:** Riz indigène, prix de gros, Manille.

Table 17. - Rice: Prices in selected countries (*concluded*)

Tableau 17. - Riz: Prix dans certains pays (*fin*)

Year and month — Année et mois	MILLED RICE — RIZ USINÉ								
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros			*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*			*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*		
	Thailand	United States	Viet-Nam, Rep. of	Burma	China	Thailand	Germany, Fed. Rep. of		United Kingdom
Season — Campagne	I-XII	VIII-VII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII I	I-XII II	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales								
	Bahts/ 1 000 kg	*Dollars/ 100 lb*	*Piastres/ 100 kg*	*£/2 240 lb*		*U.S.$/ 1 000 kg*	*Marks/100 kg*	*Marks/100 kg*	*£/1 000 kg*
1969	1 806	8.50	3 135	53.2	—	186.6	77.5	73.1	85.1
1970	1 670	8.54	4 033	40.4	—	143.4	71.9	59.4	70.6
1971	1 462	8.71	4 798	36.0	—	129.4	68.9	55.0	63.8
1972	1 740	8.83	7 229	36.0	30.5	148.2	59.8	52.7	66.3
1973	...	...	11 174	...	...	298.9	116.6	99.8	...
1973 I	2 194	9.19	7 800	...	50.0	179.2	—	72.6	95.0
II	2 401	—	7 900	...	50.0	196.4	102.0	72.0	...
III	2 314	—	8 350	...	50.0	—	101.3	—	...
IV	2 392	—	8 700	...	50.0	—	105.3	—	...
V	2 651	—	8 600	...	50.0	—	103.7	—	...
VI	2 873	15.20	9 575	...	50.0	—	101.1	—	...
VII	2 758	15.20	11 088	...	50.0	—	91.0	—	...
VIII	—	17.10	13 300	...	50.0	—	96.5	—	...
IX	—	19.60	13 668	...	50.0	—	97.2	—	...
X	—	22.60	15 438	...	...	—	138.2	—	...
XI	—	29.50	14 193	...	...	—	168.5	—	...
XII	...	29.80	15 475	...	...	521.3	177.5	154.9	...
1974 I	...	30.00	14 933	...	...	538.0	181.4	165.8	...
II	...	30.00	14 738	...	...	575.0	186.9	172.1	...
III	...	30.00	15 250	...	...	603.0	184.3	173.3	...
IV	...	...	15 325	...	...	630.0	163.0	182.7	...
V	...	...	15 925	...	...	625.0	162.6	176.5	...
VI	...	...	...	...	...	596.3	140.9	167.7	...
VII	...	...	...	...	...	518.8	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg								
1969	8.6	18.7	26.6	12.6	—	18.7	19.8	18.6	20.4
1970	8.0	18.8	34.1	9.5	—	14.3	19.7	16.2	16.9
1971	7.0	19.2	39.5	8.7	—	12.9	19.9	15.9	15.6
1972	8.4	19.5	17.0	9.0	7.6	14.8	18.6	16.3	16.5
1973	...	...	22.1	...	...	29.9	44.8	35.0	...
1973 I	10.5	20.3	16.4	...	11.7	17.9	—	22.5	22.6
II	11.5	—	16.6	...	12.2	19.6	35.9	25.3	...
III	11.0	—	17.6	...	12.2	—	35.7	—	...
IV	11.4	—	18.3	...	12.2	—	37.1	—	...
V	12.6	—	17.2	...	12.6	—	38.0	—	...
VI	13.7	33.5	19.2	...	12.7	—	41.7	—	...
VII	13.5	33.5	22.2	...	12.7	—	38.7	—	...
VIII	—	37.7	26.6	...	12.7	—	39.1	—	...
IX	—	43.2	26.8	...	12.7	—	40.2	—	...
X	—	49.8	29.4	...	...	—	56.5	—	...
XI	—	65.0	26.5	...	...	—	64.4	—	...
XII	...	65.7	28.1	...	...	52.1	65.7	57.3	...
1974 I	...	66.1	26.7	...	...	53.8	65.2	59.6	...
II	...	66.1	25.6	...	...	57.5	70.1	64.5	...
III	...	66.1	25.2	...	...	60.3	73.0	68.7	...
IV	...	...	24.7	...	...	63.0	66.6	74.7	...
V	...	...	25.7	...	...	62.5	64.3	69.8	...
VI	...	...	...	...	...	59.6	55.1	65.6	...
VII	...	...	...	...	...	51.9	...	...	...

MILLED RICE

Wholesale prices

Thailand: 15% brokens, wholesale price, ex mill, excluding tax, gunnies and export duty, Bangkok. – **United States:** Nato, wholesale price, New Orleans. – **Viet-Nam, Rep. of:** No. 1, white, 25% brokens, wholesale price, Saigon.

Export prices

Burma: NSMS, 42% brokens, contract prices with Sri Lanka, f.o.b. Rangoon. – **China:** Raw, 35% brokens, contract prices with Sri Lanka. – **Thailand:** White, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok; through 1969, 5-7% brokens; from 1970, 5%.

Import prices

Germany, Fed. Rep. of: I - American, long grain, parboiled, c.i.f. North Sea ports. II - Thai, long grain, parboiled, c.i.f. North Sea ports. – **United Kingdom:** Thai white rice, 5-7%, c. and f.; through April 1971, brokens, f.a.q.; from May 1971, usual brands.

RIZ USINÉ

Prix de gros

Thaïlande: 15% de brisures, prix de gros, à l'usine, non compris la taxe, les sacs de jute et les droits d'exportation, Bangkok. – **Etats-Unis:** Nato, prix de gros, Nouvelle-Orléans. – **Viet-Nam, Rép. du:** N° 1, blanc, 25% de brisures, prix de gros, Saigon.

Prix à l'exportation

Birmanie: NSMS, 42% de brisures, contractuels avec Sri Lanka, f.o.b. Rangoun. – **Chine:** Riz brut, 35% de brisures, prix contractuels avec Sri Lanka. – **Thaïlande:** Blanc, qualité standard gouvernementale, f.o.b. Bangkok; jusqu'à fin 1969, 5-7% de brisures; depuis 1970, 5%.

Prix à l'importation

Allemagne, Rép. féd. d': I - Américain, grain long, étuvé, c.a.f. ports de la mer du Nord. II - Thaïlandais, grain long, étuvé, c.a.f. ports de la mer du Nord. – **Royaume-Uni:** Thaïlandais, blanc, 5-7% de brisures, c.a.f.; jusqu'à fin avril 1971, brisures, bonne qualité moyenne; depuis mai 1971, marques habituelles.

Table 18. - Rye: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 18. - Seigle: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices — Prix à la production								Wholesale prices — Prix de gros				
	Argentina	Denmark	Finland	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	United States	Austria	Canada	France	Turkey	United States
Season — Campagne	XII-XI	VIII-VII	IX-VIII	VII-VI	VII-VI	I-XII	IX-VIII	VII-VI	VII-VI	I-XII	VIII-VII	I-XII	VII-VI
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
	New pesos/ 100 kg	Kroner/ 100 kg	New markkaa/ 100 kg	Marks/ 100 kg	Guilders/ 100 kg	Pesetas/ 100 kg	Kronor/ 100 kg	Dollars/ 56 lb	Schillings/ 100 kg	Dollars/ 56 lb	Francs/ 100 kg	Kurus/ kg	Dollars/ 56 lb
1969	10.50	53.3	61.2	35.0	30.6	548	47.6	1.00	238	1.22	46.4	81.2	1.11
1970	10.50	53.7	61.7	33.6	31.4	569	47.5	0.98	238	1.05	53.7	80.9	1.13
1971	13.10	53.7	64.2	33.6	34.7	600	47.5	0.90	236	1.04	52.7	89.8	0.99
1972	31.00	...	67.0	34.5	32.4	579	44.6	0.94	226	1.13	55.6	92.0	1.10
1973	32.50	...	...	...	...	626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973 I	31.00	64.2	68.5	35.3	35.6	596	47.5	0.97	224	1.76	56.7	—	1.17
II	31.00	...	68.8	35.7	35.4	596	48.0	0.98	227	1.59	57.0	—	1.20
III	31.00	...	70.8	35.8	35.6	603	48.3	0.95	230	1.43	54.1	—	1.12
IV	31.00	...	69.3	35.9	36.3	603	48.5	0.95	232	1.52	55.4	—	1.18
V	31.00	...	62.7	36.0	—	608	48.5	0.95	234	1.68	56.2	—	1.27
VI	31.00	...	69.4	36.0	—	615	48.5	1.46	237	2.10	56.7	—	1.35
VII	31.00	...	68.7	35.5	—	607	48.5	1.35	211	2.63	56.7	—	1.52
VIII	31.00	...	70.2	33.7	36.5	604	48.5	1.78	212	2.86	60.0	—	2.23
IX	31.00	...	68.4	34.2	36.6	614	50.2	2.12	214	3.26	59.7	—	2.92
X	31.00	...	69.6	34.9	36.4	621	51.2	2.14	217	2.78	59.8	—	2.70
XI	31.00	...	69.0	35.4	35.8	702	52.2	2.06	220	2.61	59.7	—	2.46
XII	32.50	...	72.6	36.3	37.5	741	53.1	2.32	220	3.08	60.8	—	2.69
1974 I	32.50	...	73.6	37.5	39.2	789	53.9	2.74	224	3.53	63.1	—	3.42
II	32.50	...	74.1	38.4	39.7	798	54.4	2.64	227	3.31	63.9	...	3.43
III	32.50	...	75.8	38.7	39.6	833	54.8	2.66	230	3.16	65.4	...	3.13
IV	32.50	...	75.5	38.8	39.2	851	55.0	1.82	232	2.45	63.5	...	...
V	32.50	...	76.1	38.8	...	...	55.0	1.73	234	2.54	64.1	...	...
VI	32.50	...	...	38.6	...	...	55.0	2.19	237	...	62.4	...	...
VII	32.50	...	...	...	...	...	55.0	2.37	241	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg												
1969	2.8	7.1	14.6	9.3	8.5	7.8	9.2	3.9	9.1	4.4	8.4	9.0	4.4
1970	2.4	7.2	14.7	9.2	8.7	8.1	9.2	3.9	9.2	3.9	9.7	7.6	4.4
1971	2.6	7.5	15.6	10.4	10.5	8.6	9.7	3.5	9.9	4.1	10.0	6.0	3.9
1972	6.2	...	17.2	11.4	10.6	9.0	9.9	3.7	9.4	4.5	11.8	6.6	4.3
1973	6.5	...	...	...	...	10.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973 I	6.2	9.2	16.7	11.0	11.0	9.2	9.9	3.8	9.6	6.9	11.1	—	4.6
II	6.2	...	17.6	12.6	12.4	10.3	10.7	3.9	11.0	6.3	12.6	—	4.7
III	6.2	...	18.1	12.6	12.1	10.4	10.7	3.7	11.1	5.6	11.9	—	4.4
IV	6.2	...	17.8	12.7	12.2	10.4	10.7	3.7	11.2	6.0	12.1	—	4.6
V	6.2	...	16.1	13.2	—	10.5	11.2	3.7	11.7	6.6	12.7	—	5.0
VI	6.2	...	19.0	14.8	—	10.6	11.8	5.7	12.9	8.3	13.8	—	5.3
VII	6.2	...	18.9	15.1	—	10.5	11.9	5.3	12.1	10.3	13.7	—	6.0
VIII	6.2	...	19.0	13.7	13.6	10.4	11.5	7.0	11.6	11.2	13.9	—	8.8
IX	6.2	...	18.4	14.1	14.4	10.6	11.9	8.3	11.9	12.8	14.0	—	11.5
X	6.2	...	18.9	14.3	14.3	10.7	12.2	8.4	11.9	10.9	14.1	—	10.6
XI	6.2	...	18.2	13.5	13.0	12.1	11.8	8.1	11.4	10.3	13.3	—	9.7
XII	6.5	...	18.8	13.4	13.3	12.8	11.6	9.1	11.2	12.2	12.9	—	10.6
1974 I	6.5	...	18.5	13.5	13.5	13.6	11.2	10.8	10.9	14.1	12.4	—	13.5
II	6.5	...	19.1	14.4	14.2	13.5	11.7	10.4	11.5	13.4	13.3	...	13.5
III	6.5	...	20.3	15.3	14.8	14.1	12.4	10.5	12.2	12.8	13.7	...	12.3
IV	6.5	...	20.6	15.9	15.1	14.5	12.9	7.2	12.7	10.1	13.0	...	...
V	6.5	...	20.4	15.3	...	...	12.7	6.8	12.9	10.4	13.1	...	...
VI	6.5	...	...	15.1	...	...	12.5	8.6	12.9	...	12.9	...	...
VII	6.5	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	9.3	13.1	...	...	...	...

Producer prices

Argentina: No. 2, government-fixed price, bagged, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires. – **Denmark:** Producer price according to the grain price agreements. – **Finland:** Average producer price. – **Germany, Fed. Rep. of:** Average price received by producers, excluding value added tax; annual prices refer to all types and sales; monthly prices, standard quality only. – **Netherlands:** Average producer price, including value added tax. – **Spain:** Prices received by farmers. – **Sweden:** Government-fixed producer price for average quality; farmers' contribution to crop failure insurance deducted from annual averages. – **United States:** Average producer price, including an allowance for unredeemed loans.

Wholesale prices

Austria: Government-fixed basic wholesale price, including subsidies; through December 1972, including "turnover tax"; from January 1973, not including value added tax. – **Canada:** No. 2, C.W., for domestic use and export, spot price, Winnipeg Grain Exchange; through 1969, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur; from 1970, Thunder Bay. – **France:** Domestic, government-guaranteed repurchase price without deduction of taxes, ex grain elevator, not including storage charges, Orleans. – **Turkey:** Average of quotations, Istanbul Exchange. – **United States:** No. 2, wholesale price, Minneapolis.

Prix à la production

Argentine: Seigle N° 2, prix fixé par le gouvernement, en sacs, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires. – **Danemark:** Prix à la production conformément aux accords sur le prix des céréales. – **Finlande:** Prix moyen à la production. – **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d':** Prix moyen à la production, non compris la taxe à la valeur ajoutée; prix annuels: toutes catégories et toutes ventes; prix mensuels: qualité standard seulement. – **Pays-Bas:** Prix moyen à la production, y compris la taxe à la valeur ajoutée. – **Espagne:** Prix reçus par les agriculteurs. – **Suède:** Prix officiel à la production, pour qualité moyenne; la contribution des agriculteurs à l'assurance récolte a été déduite des moyennes annuelles. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production, compte tenu des prêts non remboursés.

Prix de gros

Autriche: Prix de gros de base fixé par le gouvernement, y compris les subventions; jusqu'à fin décembre 1972, y compris la taxe sur le chiffre d'affaires; depuis janvier 1973, non compris la taxe à la valeur ajoutée. – **Canada:** C.O. N° 2, pour la consommation intérieure et pour exportation, prix du disponible, Bourse de Winnipeg; jusqu'à fin 1969, base en entrepôt à Fort William-Port Arthur; depuis 1970, Thunder Bay. – **France:** Récolte métropolitaine, prix de rétrocession garanti, sans déduction de taxes, sortie organisme stockeur, prime de stockage non comprise, Orléans. – **Turquie:** Moyenne des cours à la Bourse d'Istanbul. – **Etats-Unis:** N° 2, prix de gros à Minneapolis.

Table 19. - Wheat: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 19. - Blé: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Argentina	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Egypt	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden
	Producer prices — Prix à la production												
Season — Campagne	XII-XI	VII-VI	VII-VII	VIII-VII	I-XII	VIII-VII	VII-VI	VIII-VII	I-XII	VII-VI	VIII-VII	I-XII	IX-VIII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
	New pesos/ 100 kg	*Schillings/ 100 kg*	*Francs/ 100 kg*	*Dollars/ 60 lb*	*Piastres/ 150 kg*	*Francs/ 100 kg*	*Marks/ 100 kg*	*£/ 100 kg*	*1 000 lire/ 100 kg*	*1 000 yen/ 100 kg*	*Guilders/ 100 kg*	*Pesetas/ 100 kg*	*Kronor/ 100 kg*
1969	14.00	241.5	489	1.57	400	43.0	37.5	3.04	6.34	5.71	35.2	666	48.4
1970	18.50	247.0	498	1.67	511	46.9	36.4	3.08	6.84	6.02	36.8	666	47.9
1971	24.40	247.0	487	1.60	484	49.0	36.0	3.16	7.12	6.60	38.4	670	48.2
1972	47.00	252.1	...	2.25	449	53.0	...	3.37	6.92	...	38.0	708	48.3
1973	65.00	...	...	[1]2.25	...	...	...	...	8.43	...	...	716	....
1973 I	47.00	238.0	534	2.25	—	53.3	38.4	3.37	7.22	6.54	42.4	729	48.0
II	47.00	240.5	532	2.25	—	53.7	39.0	3.37	7.29	6.54	41.4	736	48.5
III	47.00	243.0	532	2.25	—	54.0	39.3	3.37	7.52	6.54	41.0	743	48.8
IV	47.00	245.5	532	2.25	—	54.1	39.4	3.37	7.95	6.54	41.8	750	49.0
V	47.00	248.0	537	2.25	541	55.1	39.5	3.37	8.31	6.54	—	757	49.0
VI	47.00	250.5	547	2.25	469	56.3	39.5	3.37	8.20	6.54	—	708	49.0
VII	47.00	235.5	552	2.25	—	56.5	39.2	3.37	8.74	7.24	—	708	49.0
VIII	47.00	235.5	505	[1]2.25	—	51.3	35.8	5.47	8.81	7.24	39.8	708	49.0
IX	47.00	238.0	507	2.25	—	51.4	36.4	5.47	8.61	7.24	39.5	708	50.2
X	65.00	240.5	512	2.25	—	51.3	37.0	5.47	8.88	...	38.4	715	51.2
XI	65.00	243.0	512	2.25	—	52.8	37.3	5.47	8.88	...	38.5	722	52.2
XII	65.00	245.5	...	2.25	—	54.2	38.0	5.47	10.70	...	40.9	729	53.1
1974 I	65.00	248.0	549	2.25	—	57.1	39.4	...	11.45	...	41.2	736	53.9
II	65.00	250.5	553	2.25	—	59.2	40.2	...	...	...	40.5	743	54.4
III	65.00	253.0	538	2.25	—	59.4	40.4	...	...	...	40.2	750	54.8
IV	65.00	255.5	523	2.25	—	57.0	39.8	...	...	...	40.0	757	55.0
V	65.00	258.0	...	2.25	674	...	39.7	...	...	...	...	...	55.0
VI	...	260.5	...	2.25	674	...	39.5	...	...	...	...	...	55.0
VII	...	260.5	...	2.25	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg												
1969	3.7	9.3	9.8	5.4	6.1	7.8	10.0	7.3	10.1	15.9	9.7	10.9	9.4
1970	4.2	9.6	10.0	6.1	7.8	8.4	10.0	7.4	11.0	16.7	10.2	9.5	9.3
1971	4.9	10.0	10.7	5.8	7.4	9.3	11.2	8.0	11.4	20.6	10.8	9.7	9.8
1972	9.4	...	...	8.3	6.9	11.3	...	8.7	11.9	...	12.0	11.0	10.7
1973	13.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.4	...	...	12.3	...
1973 I	9.4	10.2	11.9	8.2	—	10.4	11.9	8.0	12.4	21.2	13.1	11.3	10.0
II	9.4	11.0	12.5	8.3	—	11.8	12.8	9.2	12.7	24.2	13.5	12.0	10.4
III	9.4	11.8	13.2	8.8	—	11.9	13.6	9.2	12.9	24.6	14.1	12.8	10.7
IV	9.4	11.8	13.0	8.2	—	11.8	13.6	9.2	13.5	24.6	14.1	12.9	10.8
V	9.4	12.4	13.9	8.3	9.2	12.5	13.9	9.5	14.2	24.7	—	13.0	11.3
VI	9.4	13.5	15.2	8.3	8.0	13.7	16.3	9.6	14.0	24.6	—	12.2	11.9
VII	9.4	13.5	15.4	8.3	—	13.7	16.3	9.2	14.9	27.5	—	12.2	12.0
VIII	9.4	12.9	13.4	[1]8.2	—	11.9	14.5	13.4	15.5	27.3	14.8	12.2	11.6
IX	9.4	13.2	13.7	8.2	—	12.1	15.0	13.2	15.3	27.3	15.6	12.2	11.9
X	13.9	13.2	13.9	8.3	—	12.1	15.1	13.3	15.6	...	15.1	12.3	12.2
XI	13.9	12.6	13.0	8.3	—	11.8	14.2	12.8	14.7	...	13.9	12.4	11.8
XII	13.0	12.3	...	8.3	—	11.5	14.0	12.7	17.6	...	14.5	12.6	11.6
1974 I	13.0	12.0	12.9	8.4	—	11.2	14.2	...	17.3	...	14.1	12.7	11.2
II	13.0	12.7	13.7	8.5	—	12.3	15.1	...	...	...	14.5	12.6	11.7
III	13.0	13.5	13.8	8.5	—	12.5	16.0	...	...	...	15.0	12.7	12.4
IV	13.0	14.0	13.9	8.6	—	11.7	16.3	...	...	...	15.4	12.9	12.9
V	13.0	14.2	...	8.6	11.5	...	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	12.7
VI	...	14.2	...	8.5	11.5	...	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	12.5
VII	...	14.2	...	8.5	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.5

[1] From August 1973, price relates to initial payment only.

Producer prices

Argentina: Grade 1, semi-hard, bulk, on wagon, in port, Buenos Aires, government-fixed producer price; from 1970/71, support price. – **Austria:** Basic government-fixed producer price, Vienna Exchange; through December 1972, including taxes; from January 1973, not including value added tax. – **Belgium**: Average producer price, excluding taxes and premium, leading markets; from January 1971, excluding value added tax. – **Canada**: No. 1, total realized price to producers for sales to the Canadian Wheat Board; through July 1971, Northern; from August 1971, Western Red Spring; through 1969, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur; from 1970, Thunder Bay. – **Egypt**: Middling Hindi, 94% purity, government-fixed producer price. – **France**: Annual data: national average producer price; monthly data: end of month producer price, ex warehouse, including taxes, where applicable, and premium. – **Germany, Fed. Rep. of**: Monthly data: average producer price for standard quality; from January 1968, excluding value added tax; annual data: weighted average producer price for all types, and sales. – **Ireland**: Government-fixed producer price for deliveries to grower's nearest shipping point, or to purchaser's premises. – **Italy**: Soft, producer price, Padua. – **Japan**: Government-fixed producer price including straw bags. – **Netherlands**: Moisture 16%, average producer price; from January 1969, including value added tax of 4%. – **Spain**: Average producer price. – **Sweden**: Winter, average quality, government-fixed producer price.

[1] Depuis août 1973, le prix se rapporte au versement initial seulement.

Prix à la production

Argentine: Première qualité, demi-dur, en vrac, sur wagon, au port, Buenos Aires, prix officiel à la production; depuis 1970/71, prix de soutien. – **Autriche**: Prix de base officiel à la production, Bourse de Vienne; jusqu'à fin décembre 1972, y compris taxes; à partir de janvier 1973, non compris la taxe à la valeur ajoutée. – **Belgique**: Prix moyen à la production sur les marchés régulateurs du pays, taxes et primes non comprises; depuis janvier 1971, non compris la taxe à la valeur ajoutée. – **Canada**: Nº 1, prix total réalisé à la production pour ventes à la Commission canadienne du blé; jusqu'à fin juillet 1971, du Nord; à partir d'août 1971, « Western Red Spring »; jusqu'à fin 1969, en entrepôt, Fort William-Port Arthur; depuis 1970, en entrepôt, Thunder Bay. – **Egypte**: « Middling Hindi », prix officiel à la production pour blé pur à 94%. – **France**: Chiffres annuels: prix moyen à la production pour l'ensemble de la France; chiffres mensuels: prix à la production en fin de mois, départ magasin, y compris taxes, s'il y a lieu, et prime. – **Allemagne, Rép. féd. d'**: Données mensuelles: prix moyen à la production pour qualité standard; depuis janvier 1968, non compris la taxe à la valeur ajoutée; données annuelles: prix moyen pondéré à la production pour toutes les qualités et toutes les ventes. – **Irlande**: Prix officiel à la production du blé livré au centre d'expédition le plus proche de l'exploitation ou à l'entrepôt de l'acheteur. – **Italie**: Blé tendre, prix à la production, Padoue. – **Japon**: Prix officiel à la production, y compris la sacherie de paille. – **Pays-Bas**: Humidité 16%, prix moyen à la production; depuis janvier 1969, y compris une taxe de 4% à la valeur ajoutée. – **Espagne**: Prix moyen à la production. – **Suède**: Blé d'hiver de qualité moyenne, prix officiel à la production.

Table 19. - Wheat: Prices in selected countries (*concluded*)

Tableau 19. - Blé: Prix dans certains pays (*fin*)

Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices — Prix à la production		Wholesale prices — Prix de gros					Export prices — Prix à l'exportation			Import prices — Prix à l'importation	
	United Kingdom	United States	Chile	India	Mexico	Pakistan	Turkey	Australia	Canada	United States	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II
Season — Campagne	VII-VI	14 months V-VI 14 mois	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VII-VI	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	£/ 112 lb	Dollars/ 60 lb	Escudos/ 100 kg	Rupees/ 100 kg	Pesos/ 1 000 kg	Rupees/ 82.28 lb	Kurus/ kg	Cents/ 60 lb	Dollars/ 60 lb	Dollars/ 60 lb	£/2 240 lb	
1969	1.450	1.24	66.85	93.1	1 593	17.8	97.1	130.0	1.81	1.45	30.31	27.98
1970	1.562	1.34	88.12	93.8	1 506	18.9	101.1	...	1.79	1.65	29.04	28.37
1971	1.630	1.33	105.71	93.0	1 315	20.2	110.4	...	1.69	1.64	—	28.18
1972	1.753	1.57	132.17	97.6	1 614	22.1	124.5	...	2.63	2.50	—	31.31
1973	...	...	...	80.0	2 041	23.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973 I	2.101	2.38	250.0	82.5	2 119	23.5	131.7	224.4	2.68	2.93	—	48.95
II	2.008	1.97	250.0	89.0	2 372	20.9	133.6	197.9	2.68	2.69	—	44.92
III	1.854	2.06	250.0	77.0	2 390	18.8	138.5	191.0	2.68	2.67	—	—
IV	1.853	2.15	250.0	76.0	2 346	20.8	139.5	191.0	2.68	2.74	—	—
V	2.076	2.15	250.0	76.0	2 272	21.8	141.7	201.0	2.81	2.83	—	—
VI	2.222	2.43	250.0	76.0	1 975	22.1	150.0	...	3.22	2.94	—	—
VII	2.458	2.47	250.0	76.0	2 058	21.8	—	...	3.61	3.20	—	—
VIII	2.898	4.45	250.0	76.0	1 796	24.4	154.9	...	5.24	4.93	—	—
IX	2.903	4.62	250.0	76.0	1 784	26.2	160.0	...	5.62	5.24	—	—
X	2.951	4.22	250.0	76.0	1 804	25.1	172.4	...	5.59	4.89	—	—
XI	2.971	4.20	250.0	90.0	1 802	24.8	185.0	...	5.57	4.95	—	—
XII	3.228	4.78	3 040.0	90.0	1 772	30.5	193.4	...	5.59	5.43	—	—
1974 I	3.372	5.29	5 913.0	90.0	1 772	27.8	—	...	5.74	5.88	—	—
II	3.264	5.52	6 500.0	—	1 800	28.4	...	...	5.76	6.03	—	—
III	3.284	4.96	6 500.0	—	1 835	28.3	...	...	5.84	5.29	...	—
IV	3.005	3.98	6 500.0	105.0	1 798	29.6	...	...	5.78	4.30	...	...
V	3.005	3.52	6 500.0	115.0	...	26.0	...	...	5.25	...	...	...
VI	3.009	3.57	12 710.0	116.0	...	26.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII	...	4.04	14 600.0	...	...	35.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg											
1969	6.9	4.6	—	12.4	12.7	10.1	10.8	5.3	6.2	5.3	7.2	6.6
1970	7.4	4.9	—	12.5	12.0	10.8	9.4	...	6.5	6.1	6.9	6.7
1971	8.2	4.9	—	12.4	10.5	11.8	7.5	...	6.2	6.0	—	6.8
1972	...	5.8	—	12.8	12.9	7.5	8.9	...	9.7	9.2	—	7.6
1973	...	...	...	10.3	16.4	6.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1973 I	9.9	8.7	—	10.4	17.0	5.7	9.4	10.5	9.8	10.8	—	11.5
II	9.8	7.2	—	11.6	19.0	5.4	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.9	—	11.0
III	9.0	7.6	—	10.1	19.1	5.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.8	—	—
IV	9.1	7.9	—	10.0	19.8	5.6	10.0	9.9	9.8	10.1	—	—
V	10.5	7.9	—	10.3	18.2	5.9	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.4	—	—
VI	11.3	8.9	—	10.4	15.8	6.0	10.7	...	11.8	10.8	—	—
VII	12.2	9.1	—	10.0	16.5	5.9	—	...	13.2	11.8	—	—
VIII	14.0	16.4	—	9.9	14.4	6.6	11.1	...	19.2	18.1	—	—
IX	13.8	17.0	—	9.7	14.3	7.1	11.4	...	20.5	19.3	—	—
X	14.2	15.5	—	9.7	14.4	6.8	12.3	...	20.6	18.0	—	—
XI	13.7	15.4	—	11.1	14.4	6.7	13.2	...	20.5	18.2	—	—
XII	14.8	17.6	—	11.0	14.2	8.2	13.8	...	20.6	20.0	—	—
1974 I	15.1	19.4	—	10.7	14.2	7.5	—	...	21.3	21.6	—	—
II	14.8	20.3	—	—	14.4	7.7	...	...	21.8	22.2	—	—
III	15.5	18.2	—	—	14.7	7.7	...	...	22.0	19.4	...	—
IV	14.4	14.6	—	13.5	14.4	8.0	...	...	22.1	15.8	...	...
V	14.2	12.9	—	14.5	...	7.0	...	...	20.1	...	...	...
VI	14.2	13.1	—	14.6	...	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII	...	14.8	—	...	...	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	...

Producer prices (*concluded*)

United Kingdom: Weighted average price to growers, including payments under the Home-Grown Cereals Deficiency Payments Scheme in annual prices only. – **United States:** Average producer price, not including domestic and export certificates.

Wholesale prices

Chile: White, from central region, bulk, wholesale price, f.o.r. Santiago. – **India:** Wholesale price, Moga, Punjab; 1973 and 1974, Kalyan. – **Mexico:** Domestic, wholesale price, Mexico City. – **Pakistan:** Common, wholesale price, Lyallpur. – **Turkey:** Soft, spot price, Istanbul Exchange.

Export prices

Australia: Fair average quality, bulk, Australian Wheat Board selling price, f.o.b. ports. – **Canada:** No. 1; through July 1971, Northern; from August 1971, Canadian Western Red Spring; through July 1973, 14% protein; from August 1973, 13.5% protein; export price according to the International Grains Arrangement; through May 1970, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur; from June 1970, basis in store Thunder Bay. – **United States:** Hard winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports; through June 1969, No. 1; from July 1969, No. 2.

Import prices

United Kingdom: Australian, f.a.q., nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.

Prix à la production (*fin*)

Royaume-Uni: Prix moyen pondéré à la production, y compris les versements au titre du *Home-Grown Cereales Deficiency Payments Scheme* dans les prix annuels seulement. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix moyen à la production, non compris les certificats de commercialisation pour les ventes intérieures et pour l'exportation.

Prix de gros

Chili: Blé blanc de la région centrale en vrac, prix de gros, franco gare, Santiago. – **Inde:** Prix de gros, Moga (Pendjab); 1973 et 1974, Kalyan. – **Mexique:** Blé domestique, prix de gros, Mexico. – **Pakistan:** Prix de gros du blé commun, Lyallpur. – **Turquie:** Blé tendre, prix du disponible, bourse d'Istanbul.

Prix à l'exportation

Australie: Bonne qualité moyenne, en vrac, prix de vente du « Wheat Board », f.o.b. ports. – **Canada:** Nº 1; jusqu'à fin juillet 1971, du Nord; à partir d'août 1971, « Canadian Western Red Spring »; jusqu'à fin juillet 1973, 14% de protéines; depuis août 1973, 13,5%; prix à l'exportation selon l'Arrangement international sur les céréales; jusqu'à fin mai 1970, en entrepôt, Fort William-Port Arthur; à partir de juin 1970, en entrepôt, Thunder Bay. – **Etats-Unis:** Blé dur d'hiver, protéines ordinaires, f.o.b. ports du golfe du Mexique; jusqu'à fin juin 1969, Nº 1; depuis juillet 1969, Nº 2.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: Blé australien; bonne qualité moyenne, embarquement le plus proche, c.a.f.

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Roots and tubers		
Potatoes		1,6
Rubber		3
Sugar		1,6
Tobacco	12	3
Vegetables		
Onions		1,7/8
Tomatoes		1
EXTERNAL TRADE		
Beverages and beverage crops		
Coffee	9,12	3,6
Tea	9,12	3,6
Fibres		
Cotton	12	3
Fruit		
Lemons and limes		3,7/8
Oranges, tangerines, and clementines		3,7/8
Grain		
Barley	11	2,7/8
Maize	11	2,7/8
Oats	11	2,7/8
Rice	11	2,7/8
Rye	11	2,7/8
Wheat	11	2,4,7/8
Wheat flour	11	2,4,7/8
Livestock products		
Butter		1,6
Cheese and curds		1,6
Eggs		5
Meat		1,5
Milk and cream		1,5
Wool	9	5

	22	23
Oilseeds and oils		
Cottonseed and oil	10	4
Groundnuts and oil	10	5
Linseed and oil		4
Olive oil	10	4
Palm kernels and oil	10	5
Palm oil	10	5
Soybeans and oil	10	4
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes		1,6
Sugar		1,3,6
Tobacco	9,12	3,7/8
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Beverages and beverage crops		
Cocoa beans	12	6
Coffee	12	6
Tea	12	6
Fibres		
Cotton	12	
Fruit		
Dried fruit		1
Fresh fruit		
Apples		3
Bananas		3
Grapefruit		3
Lemons		3
Oranges		3

	22	23
Grains		
Barley		2
Maize		2
Oats		2
Rice	11	
Rye		2
Wheat	9	
Livestock products		
Butter		1
Cheese		1
Eggs		7/8
Milk		1
Wool	11	
Meat		
Bacon		7/8
Beef cattle and beef		6
Pigs		7/8
Poultry		7/8
Sheep and lambs		6
Miscellaneous feedstuffs	10	
Oilseeds and fats and oils		
Fats and oils	10	4
Oilseeds	10	4
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes	9	1
Rubber		5
Tobacco	12	7/8
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